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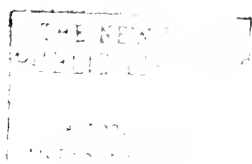
Axel Hayford Reed, Esq.

May 29, 1917

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Asel H. Roach

GENEALOGICAL RECORD

OF THE

The Reads, Reeds, the Bisbees, the Bradfords

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

IN THE LINE OF

ESDRAS READ OF BOSTON and ENGLAND, 1635 to 1915.

THOMAS BESBEDGE or BISBEE OF SCITUATE, MASS.
and ENGLAND, 1634 to 1915.

GOVERNOR WILLIAM BRADFORD, OF PLYMOUTH,
MASS., and ENGLAND, 1620 to 1915.

And their connections, with Biographical sketches, illustrations,
Military Services, &c, &c, &c.

By AXEL HAYFORD REED

GLENCOE, MINNESOTA.

NEW YORK
PUBLISHED
BY
J. B. LIPPINCOTT

“He that makes two blades of grass grow, where but one grew before,
is a public benefactor.”

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DEDICATION

To the mothers of the noble sons that laid down their lives on the battle fields of the south, from 1861 to 1865, in the cause of better government, in blotting out human slavery and maintaining the American Flag, this volume is dedicated.

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INTRODUCTION

Our ancestors labored and suffered for us, and for the rich and generous blessings we enjoy. They now rest from their labors; sleeping the eternal sleep, while their posterity "multiply and replenish the earth," dropping by the way-side, one by one, following their ancestry.

Is it not right that we, their descendents, should try to make their names IMMORTAL, never dying in our memory, and publish to the world the names of their descendents, their posterity?

I first conceived the idea of gathering family records of my near relatives when on a visit to my old boyhood homestead, in the town of Hartford, Oxford County, Maine, in 1875. I obtained a blank book suitable for my purpose, and would present it to the head of a family, ask them to sign their names in full, where and when born, when and who married, names of children, if any, and date of birth, etc. In some instances I had to resort to the town records to obtain the genealogy, lineage or pedigree, as some families knew but little of their ancestry and kept no written record of their own immediate family.

The more I progressed, the more interested I became, and it became a "fad" with me to learn from whence I came as well as that of my relatives, and from that time until the present, 1915, I have been "probing" for desired information, and in the past three years have used much "midnight electricity," instead of "midnight oil" as we used to say, in working the material gathered into form and typewritten shape for publication, which I had no intention of doing at first, but the encouragement and substantial aid given by some relatives, induced me to persevere and prosecute my undertaking to the end of having the information gathered published in book form to hand down to the surviving members of the race.

I trust it will not be considered egotistical in saying that what has been done has been without the assistance of a stenographer or "amenuensis," which with but my left hand to work with, at times has made it very slow and inconvenient.

I wish here to thank those of my relatives herein named for their valued aid and encouragement in bringing my work to a finish, such as it is, and ask all readers not to view it with too critical an eye, as I presume errors have occurred in the make-up of some family records, as the proof sheets could not well be submitted to all of them.

Many thanks are due to the following named persons for their liberal and substantial aid in the way of subscribing for books; in working up and furnishing me with family records and other material for publication: Mr. Dana Child, of Spokane, Wash.; Mrs. Harriet Bisbee Maxim, of Buckfield, Me.; Mrs. Mary Reed Noyes, of Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. Abby Swett Hatch, Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. Waity Swett Maplesden, Etna Mills, Cal.; Mrs. Carrie Swett True, Lawrence, Mass.; Mrs. L. S. Haney, and Mrs. Huldah Reed Harlow, Minneapolis, Minn., and Miss Maria Bisbee, Evansville, Ind.

I am indebted to the following publications: History of the Reeds, by Jacob Whittemore Reed, of Boston, a book of nearly 600 pages; Family Records of Descendents of Thomas Bisbee, by Dr. Wm. B. Lapham, of Augusta, Me.; Centennial History of the Town of Sumner, Me., by Charles E. Handy, West Sumner, Me., in 1898; History of the Hayford Family, by Hon. Otis Hayford, of Canton, Me., and the Genealogical Record of the Bradfords, Fullers and Ellises, by Captain C. H. Ellis, Fort Fairfield, Maine. It was far from my intention to publish any of the records gathered until the past three years when I began to think that the material that I had been searching out and gathering together for thirty-seven years was of such value and importance that it ought to be published for the benefit of the descendants of the Reeds, Bisbees and others.

At first I only anticipated gathering the family records of my father's generation, but when I began to consider that my mother was of as much or more importance for my existence and welfare as my father, she and her

ancestry were entitled to the same consideration as that of my father, thus I concluded to trace out the ancestry of Sampson Read and Huldah Bisbee, who were married in Hartford, Oxford County, Maine, in 1819, from their parentage who first landed in America. After a long search I found that Esdras Reade's branch, who came to this country from England in 1635 in the ship "Defence," arriving in Boston October 6th, and joining the Plymouth Colony at Boston and Salem, Mass., was the lineal head of my father's family. He became a great friend of the Rev. Mr. Fisk and seemed to take a greater interest in church matters than any of the later date Reads or Reeds, probably on account of the church discipline he was placed under by the English government. His generation added largely to several Massachusetts towns, principally Chelmsford and Westford, where Joseph Read married Ruth Underwood, and raised a family of seven children, two girls and five boys, Sampson being the youngest, who married Lydia Phelps at the age of eighteen and dying at the age of twenty-three, after serving in the Continental Army with his father and four brothers, leaving a son by the name of Sampson, four years old, who with his mother and stepfather, John Ames, migrated to the wilds of Maine about the year 1795.

The Bisbee generation in this country starts from Thomas Bisbee, who spelled his name "Besbedge," but "Bisbee" was adopted soon after landing in this country, sailing from Sandwich, England, in the ship *Hercules*, in 1634. Scituate, Duxbury and Bridgewater, Mass., are towns where the Bisbees settled and by Elisha, Moses, John, Hopestill, Charles and others who by fortunate marriages, raised large families.

They proved a patriotic race and gave their service freely throughout the revolutionary war as well as maintaining the Union during the war of the great rebellion, from 1861 to 1865. ELISHA Bisbee, of Bridgewater, Mass., son of Charles, won distinction by his long and arduous service in the revolutionary war, serving as a private and as an officer, winning great distinction as a blacksmith in making a chain to span the Hudson river that prevented the English vessels from going up that river. Soon after that war he moved with his father to Sumner, Maine, and the posterity of MOSES Bisbee exceeded all others in populating western Maine.

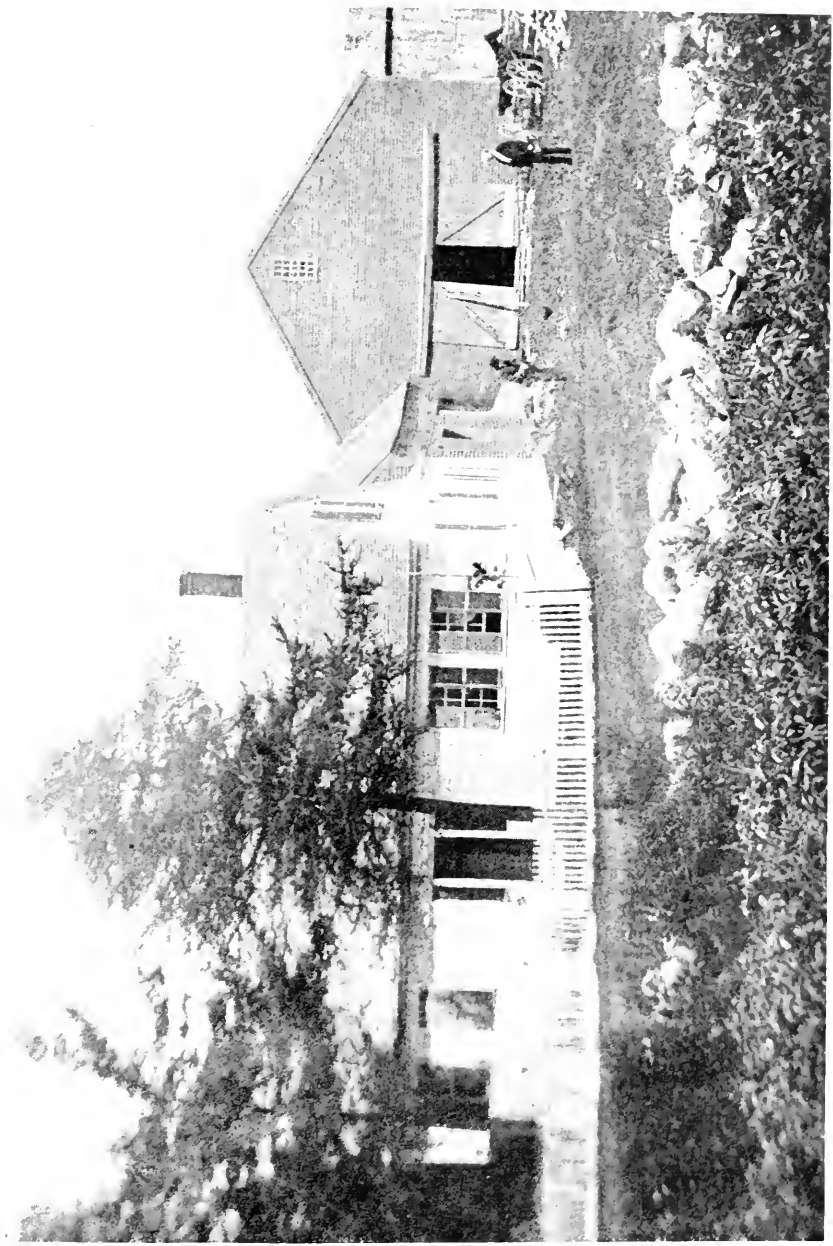
Since concluding to publish the family histories of the Reads and Bisees I found that it was necessary to keep within the line of my father's and mother's ancestry, to keep the volume within bounds of publication, as the numerous family branches became so extensive that volumes would be required; thus I concluded to condense the record by publication of those names in direct line.

I ask the indulgence of the readers of this volume as well as pardon for so much of my own personal matter going into it, as I know that it will only be interesting to but few; but as I had contracted with the publishers for a certain page book, I decided to fill the would-be blank pages with my personal account of the war of the rebellion as kept in my diary daily, generally written up at the close of a day's march or battle.

Expressing the hope that this imperfect work will not be too critically examined and that it may stimulate some future historian more capable than myself to a more successful effort, I trust that such as it is it will be of value as well as of interest to the descendents of our common ancestors.

THE AUTHOR.

Glencoe, Minnesota, A. D. 1915.



THE READ HOMESTEAD, Hartford, Oxford Co., Maine

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NOTES

Copied from the History of Westford, Mass., March 10, 1910, at Minnesota Historical Room, as follows, viz.:

Page 11. "Esdras Read of Wendham, was elected to office to manage 'the affairs of this place at a general election held Nov. 16, 1661. He 'removed to Boston where he died in 1680."

"His grandson Thomas came here in 1685, and to them the town made 'an assignment of four acres of land. His son Thomas, Jr., owned the farm 'now known as the 'Read Farm' in 1740, when he sold it to his son Joseph. 'This farm was 'alienated' in 1876, having been in the possession of the 'Reads for about 140 years."

"Beginning at a black oak tree, by the old town way, that leads from 'Major Thomas Read's to Chelmsford, by Jonathan Keys," Page 50.

History of Westford, Mass., page 67; "Thomas Read, appointed one of a committee to lay out road."

Page 82: "Joseph Read, town clerk in 1753." Page 95: "Capt. Joseph 'Read, Sept. 8, 1774." Pages from 103 to 110, the record reads in part: "Jan. 16, 1775, the town voted 20 pounds to purchase arms and appointed 'Joseph Read on inspection."

Page 110, May 27, 1775: "At a meeting chose Captain Joseph Read to 'serve the town as a delegate to go to the provincial Congress for six 'months, and June 5, town voted 'to pay Captain Joseph Reed, 3 pounds and '15 shillings for 17 days' services and expenses.'" At the battle as well as at the struggle at Concord Bridge, "The Battle of Bunker Hill, Col. Robert-'son participated."

Page 113: "Sept. 18, Pay to Captain Joseph Read, the sum of 6 pounds 'for 24 days' service at the general court for the year."

Chapter IV, page 256: "Representatives of the General Court," "There 'was no election until — when Thomas Read was elected. In 1734, the 'town voted that they think that they are not obliged by law to send a man 'to represent them in the great and general court of the province. That 'court took action and imposed the usual fine for not sending, and Captain 'Thomas Read, was sent to vindicate the town which he did."

Page 379, among list of marriages: "March 18, 1772 Sampson Read, to Lydia Phelps," and in same book, "History of Westford," is recorded the death of "Sampson Read, son of Joseph Read, d. 1777, age 23."

Mrs. Alice Webber Child, wife of Hon. Sampson Reed Child, who visited several libraries including Boston's and the Newbery Library in Chicago, furnished the author with valuable information in regard to the genealogical record of the Read families, which proved by the history of Westford, Mass., that Sampson Read, the son of Joseph Read and Ruth Underwood, who was born at Westford, May 13, 1754, and died Feb. 22, 1777, "age 23," was

the husband of "Lydia Phelps," a great-grandmother of many of the Reads and Reeds, who after bearing three children and the death of her husband, married John Ames at Hollis, Mass., a blacksmith, who moved to Hartford, Oxford county, Maine, about the year 1793.

Mrs. Child, under date of Nov. 1909, writes in part: "I have several "pages corroborating who Sampson was named for. "His father (Joseph "Read) was quite prominent during the Revolution, and I think all his sons "were in the Revolution. On the roll of Captain Jonathan Minot's Co. Col. "Baldwin's Regiment, enlisted Jan. 1, 1776, is "Sampson Read." Again, "Sampson Read, private Capt. Johnathans Co. Col. Baldwin's Reg. pay "abstract for mileage from home to headquarters, and return, was dated "January 12, 1776, 52 miles." There were fifteen Reads from Westford in "the Revolutionary war."

In the history of the Read Family, by Jacob Whittemore Reed, a volume of near six hundred pages, printed by John Willson & Son, in 1861, to which this volume is much indebted, says on page 159, in closing his account of "JOSEPH READ," he was a "man of distinction; was representative of the "town of Westford, twenty years in "succession, and was one of the Boston "Tea-party, although then somewhat advanced in life."

ESDRAS READ AND HIS DESCENDENTS

I. ESDRAS READ, son of Thomas Read of Bocket Hall, England, is the paternal ancestor of numerous branches of the Reads and Reeds, that scattered and settled throughout the New England States, mainly in Massachusetts and Maine. He came to this country in the ship "Defence" which sailed from London in July, 1635, and arrived in Boston, Oct. 6, same year. He had a brother "William" who came over in the same ship bringing his wife and four children.

Esdras had a tract of land granted him by the town of Boston, which he sold to his brother William, laying in Brookline; but in 1637, he moved to Salem, Mass., where he had a tract of land granted by that town. He there became associated with the Reverend Mr. Fiske, where he seems to become much interested in Mr. Fiske and his church, and from there went with Mr. Fiske and his church to "Wendham," then called "Enon," meaning much water. In 1648 and 1651, he was sent as representative. In 1655 he was sent by Rev. Mr. Fiske and his church to look out a more commodious settlement; and he selected Chelmsford, Mass., where Mr. Read, Mr. Fiske and a majority of the church removed to in the spring of 1656.

As no account of birth or marriage can be found, he is supposed to be somewhat older than his brother William, who was born in 1587. Esdras Read was a merchant tailor and owned considerable real estate on "Copp's Hill," Boston, at the time of his death. He left Chelmsford in 1661 and returned to Boston, where he died in 1680, and was buried at "Copp's Hill," where his grave stone is standing. It was the branches of Esdras Read, that so well in years after populated the towns Chelmsford, Westford, Ayer, Hollis and other towns in Massachusetts, and Hartford, Oxford county, Maine, and many other towns of that state.

The following record appears of his son:

II. OBEDIAH READ, the son of Esdras Read (no date of birth) m. Anna Swift, June 19, 1664. He was a carpenter by trade and seems to have lived in Chelmsford until about the year 1669, when he moved to Boston, probably to care for his aged father. His children were:

Thomas, b. July, 1665; Rebecca, b. 1668; who were born in Chelmsford. Elizabeth, b. in Boston, Mar. 29, 1669; Sarah, b. Apr. 16, 1671; Anna, b. Feb. 3, 1672; Obediah, b. Nov. 29, 1677; James, b. Feb. 29, 1679. The mother died Sept. 30, 1680. "His gravestone is also standing in the burying ground of Copp's Hill."

III. THOMAS READ, son of Obediah Read and Anna Swift; b. in July, 1665. Their children were:

Thomas, b. in 1687; then Jonathan; William; Esdras and John, after which his wife "Anna," died. He married for second wife, "Hanna," by whom they had Benjamin, and Timothy. He bought a tract of land in Chelmsford, and took a deed running to himself and son Thomas, laying between Tadnoc and Stoney Brook.

IV. THOMAS READ, Jr., son of Thomas Read of Chelmsford, b. in 1687, married Sarah Fletcher, of Charlestown, Mar. 14, 1709. He had a grant of land March 24, 1711. His biographer says: "He was a prominent man in town and held a commission as Justice of the Peace. The Reads were the first settlers in Westford. All by that name in Chelmsford finally located in Westford. He died Dec. 24, 1773.

Their children were:

Sarah, b. Mar. 22, 1711, died young.

Sarah, Aug. 17, 1712.

Timothy, Mar. 21, 1714.

JOSEPH, June 4, 1716.

Eleazer, b. Feb. 22, 1731.

Benjamin, b. Sept. 3, 1732.

V JOSEPH READ, son of Thomas Read and Sarah Fletcher, b. in Chelmsford, Mass., June 4, 1716. He was of the fifth generation of Esdras Read, our English born ancestor. He married Ruth Underwood, May 30, 1737. He bought a farm in Westford, in 1740, and became a very prominent man in that town, which he represented in succession for twenty years in the general court. He took an active part in the interest of the Colonists against the English egression and was one of the "Boston Tea Party" that helped empty a ship load of tea into Boston harbor as a resentment of the English tax they had put on it and undertaken to make the colonists pay. It appears from the record that he and his five sons served in the revolutionary war to gain our liberty of free government from the English self-imposed yoke. Ruth Underwood died Dec. 8, 1777.

Children born to Joseph and Ruth were:

Joshua, b. Dec. 1, 1737. Ruth, b. Jan. 4, 1740. Benjamin, b. Dec. 31, 1742. Joseph, b. Oct. 9, 1746. Leonard, b. April 23, 1750. Molly, Aug. 31, 1751. SAMPSON, b. May 13, 1754.

VI. SAMPSON READ, son of Joseph Read and Ruth Underwood, b. May 13, 1754. He was a soldier but being quite young in those war times he saw little service compared with his father and brothers. He is noted on the pay roll for travel pay from Westford, Mass., to headquarters in Cambridge, for 52 miles travel, double the distance to the town of Westford 23 miles southwest of Boston. He married Lydia Phelps in 1772 and died Feb. 22, 1777, after three children were born to them, viz.:

Sampson, b. June 1, 1773, in Merrimac, Mass.; Lydia, b. Dec. 4, 1774. Amy, b. 1777.

LYDIA PHELPS READ, widow of Sampson Read, who was born in Westford in 1754, married John Ames, of Groton, Mass., a blacksmith by trade, and by him had seven children, and with her second husband and large family of children migrated to Maine, making their way through old Dunstable county, to Hartford.

While visiting at my boyhood home in 1875, being anxious to learn about the early settlers, I found so-called "Aunt Betsey Putnam," living at her daughter's, Mrs. Noyse Ames. She was a half-sister of my grandfather, a remarkably preserved woman at 85 years of age. Will let her tell her own story which was as follows: "My father was John Ames, who was born in Groton, Mass., and mother was Lydia Phelps, who was born in Hollis, Mass. I was born in Hollis, Oct. 27, 1790. When father married second wife, the widow of Sampson Reed, she had three children, Sampson, Lydia and Amy, then children by John Ames were: John, Jonathan, Zekiel, Polly, Betsey and Ralph; all born in Groton, Mass., except Ralph, who was in Merrimac, Mass., and myself in Hollis."

"My father moved to this country when I was about seven years old. This was Hartford, when we moved here. My half-brother Sampson, married Jane Ellis, whose father was Freeman Ellis, living in Hartford, on the East side of Starboard's Hill, below Deacon Hinses, and above Mr. Young's old house. Once in a while some one would have a log house. The only roads were spotted trees. There were bears that used to get into father's corn field. My father, a blacksmith, made traps stout enough to catch them and hold them with great chains. Some times they used to make log traps. My father, John Ames, died in Canton, Apr. 8, 1833, and was buried in family burying ground in Canton on the old farm. Lydia Phelps, my mother, was of Scotch decent, whose parents were born in Scotland, and from whom the Reads got their light eyes, so father Ames used to say."

VII. SAMPSON READ, son of Sampson Read and Lydia Phelps, born at Merrimac, Mass., June 1st, 1773, was left fatherless at four years of age. His mother, Lydia Phelps Read, was of Scotch descent and a remarkably vigorous woman. Married her second husband, John Ames, of Hollis, Mass., a widower with a large family of children; a blacksmith by trade, who turned his course towards old Dunstable County, which afterwards became Hartford, Oxford County, Maine, where the family landed in the winter of about the year 1796. Sampson had learned the blacksmith trade of his step-father and a shop was built at the southwest corner of the lot intended for a farm. He married Jane Ellis, daughter of Freeman Ellis and Sarah Bradford, and a granddaughter of Gideon Bradford, of Plympton, Mass., in 1796. The following children were born unto them, viz.:

Mahala Read, b. at Hartford, May 2, 1797.

Sampson Read, b. at Hartford, March 14, 1799.

Bradford Read, b. at Hartford, April 2, 1801.

Joan Read, b. at Hartford, May 2, 1803.

Amy Read, b. at Hartford, April 27, 1805.

Sullivan Read, b. at Hartford, July 3, 1807.

Jane Read, b. at Hartford, June 14, 1811.

Joan Read, b. at Hartford, Aug. 20, 1813.

Freeman Ellis Read, b. at Hartford, March 13, 1816.

Joan, the first, and Sullivan died quite young. Bradford grew to manhood and the parents intended he should have the home farm and care for them through life, but at 22 he died. The father died April 26, aged 54, leaving a widow and seven children.

The mother, Jane Ellis, was a direct descendent of Governor William Bradford, and possessed a so-called iron "mortar-pestle" which was brought over in the ship Mayflower in 1620, and handed down through the Bradford descendents to Gideon Bradford of Plympton, Mass., and from his family to that of Freeman Ellis of Hartford, Me., who married Sarah Bradford, and at her death it fell to her daughter, Jane Ellis Read, and from her to her son, Freeman Read, and remains among his descendents. For many years of her widowhood she lived with her son, Freeman Read, at Canton, Me., but the last year or two of her life she lived with her daughter, Amy Swett, at South Paris, Me., where she died March 22, 1866, aged 92 years and 9 months, and was buried by the side of the grave of her husband in the old Starboard Hill burying ground.

Mahala married Jonathan Holmes, and settled in Hartford.

Sampson married Huldah Bisbee, and settled on the home farm.

Bradford, died Oct. 16, 1822.

Joan, died June 20, 1812.

Amy married Wm. Swett, Jane married Stephen Swett, and Joan married Lewis C. Swett, and thus three sisters married three brothers. Sullivan died in infancy. Freeman Ellis Read married Mary Pettingill Bisbee, daughter of Elisha Bisbee, Jr., and Joan Sturtevant, of Sumner.



The interest and memory of boyhood days clings to that once dear spot in the western part of Maine, known as the town of Hartford, first settled by descendants of the Plymouth, New England, Colony, from 1790 to 1800. The generation that was born there up to 1850, scattered over the United States, to build up homes for themselves in what seemed to them more favored localities. Even the old neglected cemeteries seem dear to those who have made homes in other states. I find written in my diary while on a visit to my old home in Maine in 1875, the following: "At the old Starboard Hill Cemetery, Hartford, Maine, Sunday, August 22, 1875, at 11 o'clock a. m., visited—myself and daughter, Cora, 3 years, 11 months and 22 days old—"the Old Burying Ground," covering about two acres of land, slanting to the west and surrounded by a stone wall partly tumbled down, with many scrub trees grown up, consisting of cypress, willows, yellow birch. A pair of old bars leads in from the road on the north side about midway. Just above is the Read family burying lot, and I note the following graves marked by marble and slate slabs as follows: First nearest the road and northwest corner of lot, a slate stone slab—now split in two—bearing the following inscription: "In memory of Mr. Sampson Read, who died April 26th, 1827, in his 54th. year." This is the grave of Grandfather Read, who was born in Merrimac, Mass. "Jane, his wife, died March 22, 1866, aged 92 years, 9 months." Three feet east of grandmother's grave is a slate slab, bearing the inscription of "In memory of Mr. Bradford Read, who died Oct. 16, 1822, in his 22nd year." This was Bradford, whom his parents placed great hopes upon as a dutiful, steady son, whom they expected to have the home farm and take care of them in their old age. Four feet east of Uncle Bradford's grave is a low slate slab with the following inscription: "Sullivan, son of Mr. Sampson & Mrs. Jane Read, died Nov. 30, 1808, aged 1 year, 4 months and 27 days. Another, "Sullivan, died July 20, 1810, aged 4 months, 19 days." Another, six feet, of last, "Joanna, daughter of Mr. Sampson & Jane Read, died Jan. 20th, 1812, age 8 years, 8 months and 18 days."

"About three feet south of Joanna's grave is a marble slab marking the grave of my little brother, who died when I was 3 years and 5 months old. Inscription: "Augustus S. (Stevens), son of Sampson and Huldah Read, died in August, 1838, age 18 months." Two rods west of Augustus and 8 feet southwest of Grandfather Read's grave is the grave of our dearest of mothers, who was Huldah Bisbee, youngest child of Elisha Bisbee and Mary Pettingill. A marble slab bears this inscription: "Huldah, wife of Sampson Read, died July 11, 1842, age 39." My great-grandfather and grandmother's graves—parents of my Grandmother Read, who was Jane Ellis, and marked by marble and slate slabs inscribed: "Here lies the body of Mr. Freeman Ellis. He died March the 15, 1802, age 56 years, 8 months." His wife (Sarah Bradford) died at Carthage, Me., and was probably buried there in 1837."

"The children of Freeman Ellis and Sarah Bradford, of Plympton, Mass., were Joanna, a deaf and dumb mute; Mercy, who married Arvida Hayford; Sally, married Nathan Sampson; Jane, married Sampson Read; and Freeman, who settled in Carthage and cared for his mother until her death in 1837." I find noted in my diary, same date as above, the following inscriptions on stones, which may interest other natives of the Old Pine Tree state, viz.:

"Jaby Churchill, formerly of Middleboro, Mass., a revolutionary soldier, who died Dec. 21, 1840. Hannah Chickering, wife of Benjamin Ellis, died Nov. 17, 1847, age 74." "Benjamin Ellis, died Jan. 14, 1836, age 64 years." "William Hayford, of Pembroke, formerly in the County of Plymouth, who died Oct. 14, 1801." "Mrs. Betsey, matron of Mr. William Hayford, died March 12, 1816, age 73." "Harrison, son of Capt. Gad Hayford, died Oct. 6, 1823, age 2 years, 8 months; Asia, son of Gad and Sally Hayford, died Nov. 9th, 1830, age 20 years and 11 months."

"In the extreme northeast corner of the cemetery is an ancient looking slate slab inscribed: "Axel, son of Mrs. Mercy and Arvida Hayford, died Oct. 12, 1814, age 15 years." "Christena, daughter of Arvida Hayford, died March 12, 1799." "A Pensioner, Moses Dunham, died Sept. 15, 1845, age 88. Margret, wife of Moses Dunham, died April 20, 1838, age 78." "Charles Dunham, died April 14, 1858, age 71 years. Betsey Dunham, died Jan. 27, 1863, age 64. Lemuel Dunham, died Feb. 22, 1848, age 59. "Mrs. Molly (Bisbee) wife of Lemuel Dunham, died Jan. 12, 1832." The following lines inscribed on her headstone, "The time was once, my youthful friend, I loved and dreamed like thee. The time will come, 'tis hastening on, when you must fade like me." "Luther B., son of Lemuel and Tabitha Dunham, died Dec. 9, 1848, age 9 years." "Amanda, wife of J. D. Gammon, died September 30, 1850, age 20." "Willie, son of Lemuel & Lydia Dunham, died Feb. 10, 1862, age 2 years, 3 mos." "Jonathan Holmes, died Oct. 16, 1836, age 81; Mercy, the wife, died Sept. 24, 1851, age 82. Lydia Holmes, died Jan. 8, 1849, age 44 years, 3 months." "Daniel Hutchinson, died Dec. 13, 1853." Elder Hutchinson was a very noted divine throughout Oxford County. "Philena Churchill, wife of Brownell Bicknell, died Feb. 19, 1841; Philena, daughter of Brownell M. and Philena H. Bicknell, died May 26, 1840."

I have thus recorded some of the old interments in the "Old Starboard Hill, Hartford, Maine, Cemetery," where the first burial was made in about the year 1795, a hundred and twenty years ago. In Hartford lived the Hayfords, the Starbords, the Gurneys, the Hinses, the Bryants, the Foggs, the Pages, the Reads, the Richardsons, the Barrels, the Swetts, the Bartletts, the Bisbees, the Childs, Lucas, Larabees, Glovers, Holmes, Dunhams, Bartletts, and many other honored families.

In visiting the burying ground one mile above Canton, Aug. 19, 1875, I found the grave of Brother Elisha and his wife Abbie about the center of the yard, marked by a marble slab bearing the following inscription: "God is Love. Elisha B. Read, died Sept. 26, 1852, age 31." Following verse inscribed at the request of the widow: "Rest, dear husband, while above thee flows the sad and silent tear. Oft shall I still do love thee. Sigh and weep undiscovered here."

VIII. SAMPSON READ, son of Sampson Read and Jane Ellis; born in Hartford, Me., March 14th, 1799; married Huldah Bisbee, in 1819, daughter of Lieut. Elisha Bisbee, of South Sumner, near Buckfield village, on the old Charles Bisbee homestead; born Nov. 11th, 1803. Soon after marriage he moved onto the so-called "Mason farm" near Bear mountain, where their first child, Elisha, was born. After the death of his brother, Bradford, in 1822, he arranged to move onto the homestead and care for his parents. He improved the homestead very much by buildings and otherwise until it became the center of attraction of the whole township. He was a man of a strong constitution, vigorous in action as well as "head strong" in his younger days. His build was a heavy, set, weighing two hundred and forty pounds in his palmy days at a height of near six feet. In addition to living a farm life, he dealt mainly in stock and for more than twenty years he visited nearly every part of Oxford County each year, buying cattle, gathering them at his home farm and from there driving them on hoof to the Westbrook and Brighton markets. The Westbrook market being near Portland, Me., and the Brighton market near Boston, Mass. He took an active part in politics and served as a representative in the Maine legislature and a term as one of the governor's council.

Hon Otis Hayford, author of the "Hayford Family Genealogical Record," in speaking of Elisha Read, says: "He was the son of the noted farmer and drover, Sampson Read, of Hartford, Me." He was a man of integrity, strong and positive in character.

Sampson Read and Huldah Bisbee, had the following children, viz.:

Elisha Bisbee, b. Nov. 8, 1820.

Lewis Bradford, b. Feb. 7, 1822.

Emily Mandeville, b. Nov. 8, 1823.

Huldah Bisbee, b. Nov. 11, 1826. (Twins.

Lydia Phelps, b. Nov. 11, 1826.

Sampson, b. Jan. 22, 1829.

Axel Hayford, b. March 13, 1835.

Augustus Stevens, b. Feb. —, 1837. Died in infancy.

"The father died at Hartford, Me., April 6th, 1877, and was interred in "the Read family lot in the "Starbord Hill" Cemetery of that town. "Mother "Huldah Bisbee Read died at 39 years of age, July 11th, 1842, of consump-
"tion." The following was said of her by Aunt Martha Bisbee, at her home
"in Hartford: "Huldah Bisbee, daughter of Elisha Bisbee, was left
"motherless when she was about eight years of age in 1811. She was first
"put to live with a Mr. Waterman, of Buckfield, a blacksmith, when 8 years
"old but she did not like it and left there and went back home, but soon
"went to her Sister Sally, who married Gad Hayford, to live, where her
"Sister Thurseay was living, and lived there until she was married." "She
"was a very pretty girl and woman and of a mild and lively disposition,
"always ready to sacrifice her own happiness for that of others. She had a
"very red head and curly when young, but at maturity turned an auburn."

The first transfers of land ever made to actual settlers in Hartford, Oxford County, Maine, are here given as taken from the register of deeds books at Paris, the county town, in 1875, to-wit:

Book 2 of Deeds, page 53, Joseph Mason and Anna his wife, by warrantee deed to Sampson Read, lot 8, range 8, 125 acres, consideration \$100. Witnesses, Arvida Hayford and Mary Hayford. Dated at Hartford November 13, 1807.

Elezer Ames to Sampson Read, warrantee deed. Lot No. 9 of range 6, 125 acres. Witnesses, Arvida Hayford and Mercy Hayford. Dated at Hartford May 18, 1807.

Book 12, page 436. Moses Pollard to Sampson Read, freeman, of Hartford, 18 acres. Consideration \$100. Dated April 17, 1817.

Book 15, page 385. Simeon Cummings and Isaac Tucker to Sampson Read of Hartford, warrantee deed. Consideration \$100. Lot 10, range 6, town of Hartford, 125 acres. Dated April 3rd, 1819. Witness, Jonathan Bemis.

Book 28, page 435. Sampson Read to Sampson Read, Jr. Warrantee deed. Consideration \$1,000. Undivided half of homestead farm, lot 9, range 8, and lot 11, range 6. Witnesses, Cyrus Thompson and Amy Read. Dated April 10, 1827.

Book 29, page 85. Zephaniah Willis to Sampson Read, Jr. Consideration \$300. Warrantee deed. Lot 13, range 5, 125 acres. Witnesses, Nathaniel Willis and B. H. Willis. Dated August 20, 1823, at Plymouth, Mass. Recorded March 27, 1827.

IX. ELISHA BISBEE READ, son of Sampson Read and Huldah Bisbee. Born at Hartford, Me., Nov. 8, 1820. Grew to manhood on the homestead farm; obtained his book education at district schools and taught several winter schools before starting a commercial life about the year 1840, in selling oil cloth carpeting, a new thing just suitable for covering the then many rough floors of Maine farm houses, and he obtained such a large and profitable trade throughout Maine that he established a wholesale house in Boston, under the firm name of "Read & Sturtevant," of which he was the senior partner and conducted at 25½ Milk Street, up to near the time of his death in 1852. Jan. 1, 1847, he married Abigail Brett, born March 4th, 1824, and the daughter of Simeon Brett and Saphrona Hayford, of Canton, Me. They soon went to housekeeping in Boston, where their only child and son, Sampson, was born, but he soon moved into the suburb, Cambridge Port. He was a man of high ideals, and a lover of fine horses. He purchased the most spirited horse he could find in the state of Maine, costing four hundred dollars, which he used to drive from Cambridge to his place of business until he commenced bleeding of the lungs, caused by the strain upon his lungs in driving him. He asked to be taken to his old home in Hartford, where he died of quick consumption Sept. 26, 1852. They had one son, Sampson Augustus, born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 8, 1848.



SAMPSON REED
b. at Hartford, Me., March 14, 1799

The father was six feet tall, slim, sandy complexion and red hair. He was extremely particular in his dress and habits.

Hon. Otis Hayford, author of the "Hayford Family Genealogical Record," speaking of the marriage and husband of Abigail F. Brett, says: "Elisha (Bisbee) Reed was the son of the noted farmer and drover, Sampson Reed, of Hartford, Me. He was a man of integrity, strong and positive in character, but his too close application to business in which he was engaged in the city of Boston, Mass., impaired his health, cutting him down in the prime of life, when the future seemed to hold rich stores of prosperity and happiness for himself and family. They had one child."

The widow, Abigail Brett Reed, married for her second husband Emerson Pitts of Livermore Falls, Me., Nov. 19, 1854, when they moved west to Roscoe, Ill., where he tried farming for a year or two, but moved back to Buckfield, Me., where Mr. Pitts obtained an interest in a grist mill and the son, Sampson, gained an academic education and by the mother's perseverance he fitted for college at the Hebron, Me., Academy, and entered Dartmouth college.

X. SAMPSON AUGUSTUS REED, son of Elisha B. Reed and Abigail Brett. Born in Boston Dec. 8, 1848. His father dying when he was but four years old, threw a great responsibility upon the mother, who resolutely determined to give her only child, whom she felt very proud of, an education, which she accomplished by seeing him fitted for college, when friends came to his aid and helped him through Dartmouth, where he graduated in the class of 1874. Went west to Glencoe, Minn., where he taught a term of school and entered the law office of Judge Atwater, in Minneapolis, for the study of law and was admitted to practice. He formed a co-partnership with Judge Segrave Smith, firm name being "Smith & Reed," which became one of the leading law firms in Minneapolis. His office for several years was in the Century building, of which he had charge for its owner, Albert Johnson, also much of the business of Mr. Levi Stewart. He married Abbie E. Eells, of Belfast, Me., who was born May 26, 1853; married Nov. 7, 1877, and settled in Minneapolis, Minn.

He died at Minneapolis June—1906, cut down in his prime of life by Bright's disease.

One child, a daughter, was born to them, viz.:

Abbie Merrill Reed, b. at Minneapolis, June 20, 1887, who m. Robert Everett Boutell, Oct. 12, 1908.

IX. LEWIS BRADFORD READ, son of Sampson Read and Huldah Bisbee; born in Hartford, Me., Feb. 7, 1882; stayed at home on the old homestead and worked on the farm until about 26 years of age, when he

The spelling of the name READ was changed to REED by the family of Sampson READ and Huldah Bisbee of Hartford, Me., about the year 1848, initiated by the oldest son Elisha, who entered the mercantile business in Boston, Mass., and the brothers and many other relatives adopted the spelling of their names as REED.

went to Massachusetts, and worked a season or two for a farmer by the name of "Thomas Read," but he changed his work to driving a "truck team" in Boston until about the year 1854, when he returned to Maine, bought the "Gad Hayford farm," and married Salome Barrell, daughter of Deacon Paschal Barrell; m. June 29, 1854. The following children were born to them, viz.:

Huldah Bisbee, b. Sept. 2, 1856.

Lilla Geneva, b. Feb. 14, 1859.

Eleanor P., b. Jan. 16, 1863.

In 1876 the family moved on to the old homestead in Hartford, mainly to care for the aged father, who died in April. 1877. The wife, Salome Barrell Reed, died Jan. 20, 1881. Lewis B., the father, died July 10, 1895.

X. HULDAH BISBEE REED, daughter of Lewis Bradford Reed and Salome Barrell; born Sept. 2, 1856; married Walter B. Beals, of Turner. They had six children, namely:

Laura Salome Beals, b. April 10, 1882; Ethel Letta, b. Aug. 26, 1883; Lilla Reed, b. July 8, 1885; Alice May, b. Sept. 28, 1887; Wilbur Leonard, b. June 7, 1890; Theodore Walter Beals, b. July 26, 1892. The mother died in Turner at an early age, at a time when a family of young children were deprived of a dear mother. Walter B. Beals was a kind husband and father, a man of ability; served as Register of Deeds and as County Commissioner of Androscoggin County.

X. LILLA GENEVA REED, daughter of Lewis B. Reed and Salome Barrell; born Feb. 14, 1859; married William P. Hayford Nov. 5, 1877. She died March 3, 1894, leaving three children, who were Lewis Sumner Hayford, b. July 9, 1881; Willie Lee, b. Sept. 9, 1883; Jennie E., b. July 14, 1885. William P. Hayford had arranged with his father-in-law, Lewis B. Reed, to move onto and become the owner of the old homestead of the Reeds, by caring for him during life, but his wife died in 1895 and her father in 1895, leaving a desolate home, when soon after the buildings all burned to the ground and never were rebuilt. Mr. Hayford still lives on the adjoining farm, once the home of Deacon Barrell and his estimable wife.

X. ELEANOR PASCHAL REED, daughter of Lewis B. Reed and Salome Barrell; born Jan. 16, 1863; married Charles Beals of Turner, Nov. 5, 1890. He has the reputation of being one of the best farmers in Oxford County. They have two children—Vivean Beals, b. Nov. 22, 1896, and Raymond Beals, b. Nov. 11, 1899.

Mr. Beals possesses an ideal farm facing Little Bear Pond and Big Bear Pond, called lakes in other states, beside Little Bear Mountain and Big Bear Mountain, which separated the town of Hartford from the town of Livermore, the home of the well known Washburn family.



MRS. EMILY REED CHILD

THE REED-CHILD BRANCH

IX. EMILY MANDEVILLE REED, daughter of Sampson Reed and Huldah Bisbee; born at Hartford, Me., Nov. 8, 1823; married Lewis Washburn Child, May 20, 1844. Mr. Child was born at Turner, Me., Nov. 5, 1817. He grew to manhood on a farm in Hartford, and taught many district schools through the county of Oxford. After their first son was born they moved to Paris Hill, the "shire" town of the county, where they lived and kept a hotel most of the time from 1848 to 1863, and where seven of their children were born, when the family moved onto a farm in Milton Plantation, same county.

Their seven boys having grown up and migrated to the west, the most of them to Glencoe, Minnesota, the parents were induced to sell out and come for life settlement in the same place in 1885. Nine children were born to this union, all born in Paris, except Henry Augustus, who was born in Hartford, and Delpha Josephine, who was born at Milton Plantation. Their children were:

Henry Augustus, b. Aug. 16, 1845.

Huldah Emma, b. Nov. 8, 1848; married Judge L. L. Baxter.

Elisha Adrian, b. Aug. 8, 1850.

Charles Andrews, b. Aug. 10, 1853; d. at Roseland, La., Mar. 7, 1895.

Corydon L., b. Jan. 15, 1857.

True Woodman, b. Oct. 22, 1858.

Sampson Reed, b. Sept. 22, 1860.

Dana, b. March 24, 1862.

Delpha Josephine, b. Aug. 29, 1867.

The father died at Glencoe, Minn., in 1897.

X. HENRY AUGUSTUS CHILD, son of Emily Mandeville Child and Lewis W. Child; born in Hartford, Me., Aug. 16, 1845; enlisted as a soldier at the outbreak of the Civil war, in 1861, in Co. A, First Maine Cavalry, and served in the Army of the Potomac. He served for a time on the staff of General Gregg, commanding a cavalry division. Securing what education he could after returning from the war at schools in Maine, he made his way to Glencoe, Minn., and taught a term of school in the Nash district in the winter of 1867, after which he studied law and was admitted to the bar in McLeod county and commenced practice of law. Elected to Minnesota legislature in 1870.

He married Martha Louisa Little, Jan. 1st. 1870, by which union four children were born. He moved to Chaska, the county seat of Carver

county, Minn., and formed a law partnership with L. L. Baxter, who first established the Glencoe Register in Glencoe in 1856, who was a lawyer by profession. He died in Chaska, July 17, 1877. Children were:

Ida H. Child, b. at Glencoe, Feb. 17, 1871.

Lewis H. Child, b. at Glencoe, Oct. 10, 1873. Died while a student at the University.

Dana E. Child, b. at Glencoe, Sept. 5, 1875. Killed in railway accident.

Alice M. Child, b. at Glencoe, May 13, 1876. A University graduate with honors and a teacher of high rank.

Great credit is due the mother for caring for and educating the children after the death of their father, struggling alone through pioneer days in a newly settled country.

XI. IDA H. CHILD, daughter of Henry A. Child and Martha L. Little; born at Glencoe Feb. 17, 1871; married Dr. Wallace I. Tift, June 16, 1897, and settled in Glencoe, where he commenced the practice of dentistry. The following children were born to them, viz.:

Lewis W. Tift, b. at Glencoe Sept. 20, 1898.

Catherine C., b. at Glencoe Nov. 22, 1900.

Alice E., b. at Glencoe Sept. 28, 1911.

X. ELISHA ADRIAN CHILD, son of Emily M. Reed and Lewis W. Child; born in Paris, Me., Aug. 8, 1850. Worked on a farm in Milton Plantation until of age, when he went to California, but did not remain long before coming to Glencoe, Minn., about the year 1872, where he worked a while at the carpenter trade. He soon took the agency for selling the McCormick machinery and worked up a machine and farm implement trade that largely exceeded any other in the county. He was elected to the state senate to represent McLeod county in the legislature and served four years. October 2nd, 1882 he married Laura A. Poehler, of Henderson, Minn., and after the birth of five daughters, the family moved to Spokane, Wash., where his brother Dana had preceded him. The daughters were:

Elsie T., b. Sept. 20, 1883.

Vera E., b. Jan. 19, 1885.

Irma J., b. March 4, 1888.

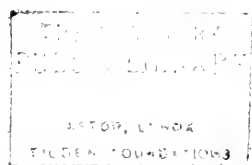
Laura T., b. March 14, 1890.

Pauline P., b. July 2nd, 1892.

XI. IRMA J. CHILD, daughter of Elisha A. Child and Laura A. Poehler; b. at Glencoe, Minn., March 4, 1888; m. Clarence S. Brown, of Spokane, Wash., Oct. 27, 1910. Daughter, Barbara Brown, born to them Jan. 18, 1912. Millard Child, b. Feb. 7, 1915. The father and husband conducts an extensive mercantile business at Sprague, Wash.



HON. HENRY A. CHILD, Co. A 1st Maine Cavalry



X. CORYDON L. CHILD, son of Emily M. Reed and Lewis W. Child; born Jan. 13, 1857, at Paris, Me. Emigrated to Minnesota when 21 years of age. Made Glencoe his headquarters for a while, but soon went to Mellette, S. D., where he raised wheat for several seasons, but gave it up and went into the mercantile business. Married Clara Bell King, Aug. 4, 1885. Moved to Aberdeen, S. D. Four girls and one boy born to them, viz.:

Vivian Reed Child, b. Jan. 17, 1888.

Mildred Bell Child, b. April 14, 1890.

Elisha Axel Child, b. Oct. 31, 1895.

Lucile May Child, b. June 30, 1897. Died in infancy.

Olive Marian Child, b. Feb. 10, 1900.

Family moved to Minneapolis, where he became a real estate owner.

Mildred Bell Child, daughter of Corydon L. Child and Clara Bell King; b. April 14, 1890; m. Frank C. Canney, Sept. 28, 1908. Daughter, Claribel, born to them in Minneapolis Oct. 31, 1909.

Vivian Reed Child, daughter of Corydon Child and Clara B. King; b. Jan. 17, 1888; m. Carl Richardson, Aug. 30, 1913.

X. TRUE WOODMAN CHILD, son of Emily M. Reed and Lewis W. Child; b. at Paris, Me., Oct. 28, 1888; m. first, Mabel Stevens, of Rumford, Me., by whom one child was born—Grace Child, b. Oct. 29, 1879, and died Aug. 8, 1880. The mother, Mabel, died March 29, 1880. For second wife m. Julia Stevens at Canton, Me., by whom Blanche Woodman Child was born. After second marriage he caught the western fever and settled in Mellette, So. Dak. where he was among the first settlers. He did an extensive business there, farming, dealing in stock and farm machinery and became well known throughout South Dakota as a rustler for business and fair and honest dealing. His daughter, Blanche Woodman Child, was born Feb. 3, 1887.

X. SAMPSON REED CHILD, son of Emily M. Reed and Lewis W. Child, born Sept. 22, 1860, Paris, Maine; moved to Milton Plantation when 5 years of age and grew up on a farm. He attended the district schools, then Hebron Academy and graduated from Bridgton Academy in 1880, and from Bowdoin College in the class of 1884.

He was married to Alice Webber of Rumford, Maine, July 14, 1884, by Rev. Elijah Kellogg at Harpswell, Me. He went to Minneapolis, studied law, and was admitted to the Bar in June 1886, and has been in active practice in Minneapolis ever since. Member of the Minneapolis Charter Commission of 1897 and of 1911. Member of Minnesota House of Representatives 1913. Children:

Sherman W. Child, b. Mar. 23, 1887.

Emily Child, b. July 28, 1889.

Marjorie Child, b. Apr. 2, 1892.

Alice Child, b. July 15, 1896.

Lewis W. Child, b. Aug. 15, 1899.

Sherman W. Child graduated from the Law School of the University of Minnesota and is practicing in Minneapolis.

Marjorie Child married Apr. 14, 1914, Harry C. Evans, and lives in Crookston, Minn.

Alice Child, d. Sept. 16, 1903.

X. DANA CHILD, son of Emily M. Reed and Lewis W. Child; b. March 24th, 1862, in Paris, Oxford County, Maine. Was raised on a farm; his principal occupation was picking rock, at which he became an expert. At sixteen years of age, concluding he had graduated and being enlivened with the western spirit, he left the farm and went to Chicago, arriving there with the princely sum of two dollars. He remained in Chicago four months, working for five dollars a week, then went to Glencoe, Minnesota. The following winter (1879) he went to Minneapolis where he hired out as an oxteamster for the woods, returning to Minneapolis in the spring, where he was successful in securing a position with the Minneapolis Harvester Works. After working two months misfortune overtook him by his receiving a broken arm by jumping from a train and when nearly recovered from this mishap was taken sick with diphtheria, which forced him into a financial stress whereby he had to pawn his watch and borrow \$4.50 from his cousin, Sampson Reed, which brought him to a working condition. As he was made of the old Maineite rock-ribbed metal, his courage did not fail him. He traveled on to St. Cloud, Minn., where he was employed by the McCormick Harvester Co., remaining with them one year.

Still having a desire to see more of the west and secure land, he decided to go to South Dakota, at that time a territory. He entered into the employ of Hunter & Cole at Mellette, S. D., dealers in farm implements, remaining one year with them. His ambition was to make more money. He started in the coal and implement business for himself at Northville, Dakota, in the fall of 1884.

The following year, June 3, 1885, he married Hattie Belle Cressey at Preston, Minnesota. Remaining in Northville until the fall of 1889, he returned to Glencoe, Minnesota, where he worked for his brother Elisha two years in the implement business.

In 1891 he went to Spokane Falls, Washington, for the McCormick Harvester Co., having charge of their work six years; then, with the determination to work for himself and not others, he, with J. W. Wentworth and George Clark, organized the "Wentworth Clothing Company." The following spring he organized the firm of "Child, Harckleroad & Day," wholesale farm machinery.

In the winter of 1901 he persuaded his brother, Elisha A. Child, who was doing an extensive business at Glencoe, Minn., to buy out Mr. Harckleroad of his late firm and move to Spokane, which he did.

In the fall of 1902 he was elected a representative to the legislature as a Democrat in one of the strongest Republican districts in the state. Being



HON. DANA CHILD

1911-12

1912-13

successful in his implement business, which grew to be the largest in the city of its kind, the firm occupying a floor space of 100x300.

During the spring of 1908 he disposed of his business and that winter was spent in California, returning to Spokane in the spring. In 1909 in company with Mr. Wentworth, he built the "Empire Hotel," occupying a space of 100x142, four stories high.

In November, 1909, he, with the March Brothers of Litchfield, Minn., organized the "National Bank of Commerce" of Spokane, Wash., capitalized for \$200,000, at which time he became vice president.

Dana Child and Hattie B. Cressey have the following children, viz.:

Harry Norman Child, b. June 19, 1886, at Northville, S. D.

Earl Alfred, b. August 28, 1891, at Glencoe; d. in infancy.

Fred Sheffield, b. August 17, 1893, at Spokane.

Lila May, b. April 3, 1895; d. December 23, 1896.

Helen Genevieve, b. September 5, 1900; d. May 4, 1902.

Fred Sheffield Child, b. August 17, 1893, entered Dartmouth College for graduation class of 1915.

Dana Child was appointed postmaster of the city of Spokane by President Wilson November 22, 1913.

IX. HARRY NORMAN CHILD, son of Dana Child and Hattie B. Cressey; b. at Northville, S. D., June 19, 1886; m. Gladys Cummings of San Francisco, Cal., July 28, 1909. One child born to them, Marguerite, b. March 9, 1912.

THE REED-RICHARDSON BRANCH

IX. LYDIA PHELPS REED, daughter of Sampson Read and Huldah Bisbee; b. at Hartford, Me., Dec. 11, 1826; m. Joseph Richardson, of New Gloucester, Me., June 3, 1852. He was born at New Gloucester June 4, 1822. He learned the brick-making trade at his native town, but soon went to Boston, Mass., as most young men did at that time when they became of age, where he commenced trade in commission business. Soon after marriage he engaged with the Rochester Brick & Tile Co. of Brighton, N. Y., to superintend the company's large factory, where he located and remained in their employ some twenty years and living at "Brighton Twelve Corners," so-called, near the brick and tile yards.

There he joined a Mr. Ewing, a patentee for refining crude oil and manufacturing "Vacuum Oil," the first in the state of New York. At Brighton seven children were born to this union. He severed his connection with the Brick & Tile Company and the Vacuum Oil Company and moved his family to Glencoe, Minn., in 1873, when he entered into the general merchandise business with his brother-in-law under the firm name of A. H. Reed & Co., and continued until 1884, when a business change took place and he assumed the firm's business at Bird Island, Renville County, Minn., where he conducted a general merchandise and grain business under the firm name of "J. Richardson & Co." His family continued to live in their spacious home he had built upon an 80-acre farm adjoining the city of Glencoe, which home was always open and free to a large number of friends. The mother died Jan. 12, 1900, and the father June 5, 1906, both in their home at Glencoe, and interred in Mount Auburn Cemetery, adjoining the city. Children were:

Ella Jane, b. Aug. 27, 1854.

Walter Jay, b. Nov. 17, 1856.

Lillie Blanche, b. Sept. 14, 1859. Died May 6, 1862.

Lydia Blanche, b. April 6, 1864.

Axel Joseph, b. Dec. 23, 1865.

Lillie May, b. June 19, 1867.

Emma Daisy, b. Jan. 6, 1869.

X. ELLA JANE RICHARDSON, daughter of Lydia P. Reed and Joseph Richardson; b. Aug. 27, 1854; m. Loren A. Pixley at Glencoe, Oct. 16, 1876. Two children were born to them, viz.:

Charles A. Pixley, who died Sept. 27, 1897.

Ella Blanche Pixley, b. at Glencoe May 4, 1879.



GROUP OF RELATIVES

From right to left standing. Mrs. Axel Reed, Jr., Nettie Richardson, Della Child, Ida Child, Cora Reed, Ella Richardson. Sitting, right to left. Mrs. A. H. Reed, Mrs. Huldah Richardson, Mrs. Emily Child, Mrs. Axel Richardson, Lillie Richardson and Jennie Richardson.

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X. ELLA BLANCHE PIXLEY, daughter of Ella Jane Richardson and Loren A. Pixley, b. May 4, 1879, at Glencoe, Minn.; m. William Blandin, b. at Riceville, Iowa, Feb. 16, 1880; m. at Glencoe June 16, 1909. They settled in Presho, So. Dak., where he publishes a paper. They are blessed with two children, viz.:

Charles Raymond Blandin, b. at Presho, S. D., April 10, 1910.

Frank Pixley Blandin, b. at Presho, S. D., Nov. 22, 1914.

X. WALTER J. RICHARDSON, son of Lydia P. Reed and Joseph Richardson; b. at Brighton, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1856. Fitted for college at the Glencoe and Northfield schools. He graduated at Amherst as A. B. in 1881, and from the College of Medicine and Surgery, Columbia College, in 1885, M. D. Commenced the practice of Medicine in Minneapolis, and later settled in Fairmont, Minn. February 22, 1886, he married Sarah Sagar, of Hampstead, Mass., a graduate of Holyoke. The following children were born to them, viz.:

Ralph Joseph, b. Dec. 14, 1886. Graduated at Dartmouth, 1909, B. S. Marion June, b. June 4, 1888. Graduate of Carlton, 1911, A. B.

Ruth Ordway, b. Aug. 5, 1892. Student, Oberlin College, class 1915.

Lydia Reed, b. June 21, 1893. Died in infancy.

Walter Bradford, b. Dec. 9, 1897. Ralph, b. at Minneapolis, Marion, at Hutchinson, and others at Fairmount, Minn.

X. LYDIA BLANCH RICHARDSON, daughter of Lydia P. Reed and Joseph Richardson; b. at Brighton, N. Y., April 6, 1864; m. George R. Crosby at Glencoe, Nov. 25, 1886, who died at Bird Island, Minn., Oct. 22, 1903. Five children were born to them, viz.:

Reynold Richardson Crosby, b. Dec. 22, 1886, at Glencoe, Minn.

Bernice Lydia, b. Aug. 28, 1891, at Red Wing, Minn.

Helen Blanche, b. March 17, 1893, at Red Wing, Minn.

Donald Aaron, b. May 4, 1895, at St. Cloud, Minn. Died in infancy.

George Donald, b. June 7, 1899.

X. AXEL JOSEPH RICHARDSON, son of Lydia P. Reed and Joseph Richardson; b. at Brighton, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1865. Obtained his schooling at the Glencoe high school, and became manager of his father's business at Bird Island; m. Jessie E. Burlingame, of Fairmont, Minn., June 16, 1896. Lydia, a daughter, b. Sept. 13, 1902; d. in infancy. Lucile Richardson, b. Nov. 27, 1907.

X. LILLIE MAY RICHARDSON, daughter of Lydia P. Reed and Joseph Richardson; b. June 19, 1867, at Brighton, N. Y.; m. Cyril M. Tift, an attorney of Glencoe, Minn. Children are:

A son, b. Oct. 2, died in infancy

Lydia Lillian Tift, b. Feb. 3, 1897, at Glencoe.

Samuel Lowell Tift, b. Dec. 3, 1898, at Glencoe.

Cyril Richardson Tift, b. Nov. 27, 1906, at Glencoe.

X. EMMA DAISY RICHARDSON, daughter of Lydia P. Reed and Joseph Richardson; b. Jan. 6, 1869, at Brighton, N. Y.; m. Edward C. Baird of Graceville, Minn., Nov. 14, 1900, at Glencoe. A daughter, b. Nov. 6, 1908, d. in infancy. Dorothy Lila Baird, b. Aug. 1, 1910, at Graceville.

IX. HULDAH BISBEE REED, daughter of Sampson Reed and Huldah Bisbee; b. at Hartford, Me., Nov. 11, 1827; m. Bradbury Richardson at Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1855. Migrated to Glencoe, Minn., in the spring of 1857, and built one of the first log houses ever built in Glencoe, where Clara Arnold Richardson was born Nov. 3, 1858. Jennie Bisbee and Nettie Elizabeth, twins, b. March 20, 1862. The family went through the severe struggles of a pioneer life when, during the Indian massacre and troubles of 1862, the mother was forced to flee from her home, taking her three small children with her through the so-called "Big Woods," thirty miles to Carver, Minn., in the night time, returning to her home after the blood-thirsty Indians of Little Crow's band had been driven away by soldiers.

The father died at Glencoe, Minn., Aug. 16, 1896; the mother died at Fargo, N. D., Feb. 26, 1912. Clara, the daughter, died in Bird Island, Minn., Nov. 24, 1891.

X. NETTIE ELIZABETH RICHARDSON, daughter of Huldah B. Reed and Bradbury Richardson; b. at Glencoe, Minn., March 20, 1862; m. Luther William Gilbert, at Glencoe, June 23, 1886, who was born in Glencoe April 24, 1859. One of the first bankers in Glencoe, Minn. Children born to them, viz.:

Genevieve Nancy, b. July 7, 1887.

Luther Bradbury, b. May 29, 1890.

Josephine Huldah, b. Oct. 17, 1892.

Gideon Munn, b. Sept. 13, 1894.

Clara Richardson, b. Oct. 24, 1896.

XI. GENEVIEVE NANCY GILBERT, daughter of Luther W. Gilbert and Nettie E. Richardson; b. at Glencoe July 7, 1897; m. Clayton Dyar Bill, Jan. 22, 1912, at Glencoe; d. Feb. 1, 1913, at Fargo, N. Dak. One child, Gilbert Dyar Bill, b. Jan. 24, 1913, d. Feb. 3, 1913.

X. JENNIE BISBEE RICHARDSON, daughter of Huldah B. Reed and Bradbury Richardson; b. at Glencoe, Minn., March 20, 1862; m. Henry William Buck, Aug. 12, 1890. They settled in Glencoe, where he entered the lumber and coal business, later moving to Fargo, N. Dak., where he continued in the lumber trade. One child born to them, viz.:

Herbert Richardson Buck, b. Aug. 22, 1894, at Glencoe.



IX. SAMPSON REED, JR, son of Sampson Reed and Huldah Bisbee; b. at Hartford, Me., Jan. 22, 1829. He was of a wandering disposition, and hurried to Boston, as soon as he was "out of his time," as it was then called, which was in the year 1848, where he worked until 1850, when he joined a party and sailed for the gold fields in Australia, where he searched for gold nearly twenty years without writing home or to friends. He then tried Van Diman's Land (Tasmania), tried New Zealand and from there sailed for California, and brought up at his old home in Hartford, Me., after a twenty-year absence. He soon renewed the acquaintance with a young lady with whom he was keeping company when he sailed on his gold hunt and to whom he had not written in the meantime, but who had faithfully and courageously waited for him. He married Adrian Marble, of Dixfield, Me. After marriage he took his wife to Glencoe, Minn., where he spent the year of 1869, when he returned to California and finally settled in Boise City, Idaho, where he had an appointment as government storekeeper. He built a residence in Boise City, but his wife dying about the year 1887, he sold his holdings there and returned to Minnesota and entered the hardware business at Bird Island, and died there of cancer of the stomach in 1890. No children.

IX. Axel Hayford Reed, son of Sampson Reed and Huldah Bisbee; b. at Hartford, Maine, March 13th, 1835. Being the youngest of a family of seven, three brothers and three sisters, his mother dying when he was seven years of age and an unappreciated step-mother coming into the family three years later, caused a scattering of the children from home, all except young Axel, who was compelled by circumstances to endure the monotony of a farm life until 19 years of age, while in the meantime he used to accompany his father in driving a drove of cattle to the Brighton, Mass., market. He was continuously urging his father to let him go for himself until 19 years of age, when the father gave his consent and five dollars with this admonition: "I predict you will always be poor." He at once struck out for the west, which from maps studied at school he had concluded was the best place for a permanent home. So in April, 1854, he left the old Maine homestead settled by his grandfather about the year 1795, and landed in Minnesota in November, 1855, where there was not an acquaintance or friend to greet him. He secured work in the woods at twenty dollars a month the first winter, and in the spring of 1856 took a contract of making two hundred thousand of brick at a new town just started called Glencoe. In this venture he sank all the money he had worked two years hard for, but it made him a permanent settler in Glencoe, where he preempted 160 acres of land and passed through the hardships of a pioneer's life, farming, trapping and brick-making until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he enlisted in 1861 and served on the fighting line until the close of the war in 1865, participating in every battle, skirmish, march, siege or campaign his regiment ever engaged in, including Sher-

man's march to the sea and through the Carolinas to Washington. He served in the following rebellious states, viz.: Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, marching on foot nearly every step of the way, counting miles by the thousand. Being mustered out of the service in Company K, Second Minn. Vet. Vol. Infantry, July 18th, 1865, at Fort Snelling, Minn., he returned to Glencoe, from where he had enlisted and in company with an army comrade who had served with him in the same regiment, bought out a mercantile firm and carried on a general merchandise and grain trade for more than thirty years, where in the meantime he contributed to securing the location and building the first railroad running into the county in 1873; built two grain elevators and other buildings at Glencoe and Bird Island; organized the First National Bank of Glencoe in 1881, and was its president ten years; purchased the Hutchinson Enterprise in 1878, and named it at first the McLeod County Enterprise, but finally the "Glencoe Enterprise," which continued publication under other and able management. He largely interested himself in farming and horticulture, being one of the oldest members of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society. He grew one of the first and largest apple orchards in the county, and at one time was the largest producer of wheat. He belonged to the following military associations. viz.: Army of the Cumberland, Grand Army of the Republic, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Medal of Honor Legion, Union Veterans' Union and Union Veterans' League.

April 15th, 1869, he married Hannah Antoinette Morrison, daughter of Moses Morrison and Mary Sawyer Cressey, of Bradford, New Hampshire, who moved to St. Anthony, Minn., in the spring of 1855. She was born Dec. 13th, 1843, at Bradford, N. H., and moved to Minnesota with her parents and grew to womanhood and gained her education at St. Cloud and St. Paul schools. The following children by this union were:

Cora Lydia, b. at Glencoe, Minn., Sept. 3rd, 1872.

Nelly Antoinette, b. at Glencoe, Minn., Nov. 28th, 1873. Died at Bradford, N. H., Oct. 4th, 1875, of scarlet fever.

Axel Hayford, Jr., b. at Glencoe, Minn., April 12, 1876.

Frank Elisha, b. at Glencoe, Minn., June 19, 1880. Graduate of law department, University of Minnesota, class of 1904.

X. AXEL HAYFORD REED, JR., son of A. H. Reed and Hannah Antoinette Morrison; b. at Glencoe, Minn., April 12th, 1876; m. Albertine Wilhelmina Wadel, Nov. 25, 1901, at Glencoe, Minn., a farmer and contractor. The following children were born to them.

Axel Hayford Reed, 3d, b. at Glencoe Sept. 19, 1902.

Edward William Reed, b. at Glencoe Sept. 29, 1909.

May 25, 1915, a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Axel H. Reed, Jr., at Glencoe, Minnesota, increasing their family of two boys, Axel H. the 3rd and Edward W. As the "newcomer" is a grandson of the author he feels



CAPTAIN A. H. REED
Late Co. K. 2nd Minn. Vet. Vol. Inf.
At 50, in business life

a great interest in his name which is to carry down to further posterity a common family name. The name of Sampson, son of Joseph Read, of Chelmsford, Mass., who took an active part against the English, in establishing this Republic, was born May 13, 1754, of the Fifth generation of the Reeds in the United States and has been kept in each succeeding family of Reeds—and co-lateral, down to and including the Ninth Generation, his great desire is to have the name of Sampson carried into the Eleventh generation, hence he places his name in this Genealogical Family record as SAMPSON BRADFORD REED.

FREEMAN READ BRANCH

VIII. FREEMAN ELLIS READ, son of Sampson Read and Jane Ellis; b. in Hartford, Me., June 13, 1816; m. Mary Pettingill Bisbee, of Sumner, Me., March 1, 1840, who was born June 6, 1815. He commenced married life on a farm in the town of Canton, Oxford County, where their five children were born—2 sons and 3 daughters. His mother, Jane Ellis Read, a granddaughter of Gideon Bradford, of Plympton, Mass., lived with her son up to about 1866, when the family moved to Cambridge Port, Mass., where he entered business as a carpenter and cabinetmaker. After living together forty-four years they both died within one day of each other, he on Dec. 18th, and she Dec. 19th, 1884. Children born to them were:

Augustus Reed, b. April 13, 1842.
Joan Reed, b. Dec. 12, 1843.
Jane Ellis Reed, b. Sept. 23, 1845.
Mary Bisbee Reed, b. June 26, 1848.
Elisha Bisbee Reed, b. Jan. 20, 1853.

The remains of father and mother were taken back to Canton, Me., for interment.

IX. AUGUSTUS REED, son of Freeman E. Reed and Mary P. Bisbee; b. April 13, 1842; m. Mary Tyler, of Hartford, Me. Two children, Freeman A., b. in Canton, Sept. 25, 1853, who d. March 9, 1867. Emma A., b. in Cambridge, Sept. 5, 1867. She died in Oakland, Cal., Nov. 25, 1904.

IX. JOAN BISBEE REED, daughter of Freeman E. Reed and Mary P. Bisbee; b. Dec. 12, 1843; m. Oscar Hayford, of Canton, March 27, 1864, and settled on his father's homestead near Canton Village, where they cared for father and mother, Zeri Hayford, through life. He became one of the solid and most noted farmers of Oxford County, spending his full term of life on the farm where he commenced. Joan Reed, his wife, proved a true and loving companion and mother, a kind neighbor and the inspiration of a happy home. He died Jan. 27, 1908. She died Nov. 23, 1913, both in Canton. Their children were:

Susan A. Hayford, b. Dec. 3, 1865.
Asia H., b. Feb. 6, 1870.
Carrie F., b. Nov. 7, 1876.
Myrtle B., b. March 4th, 1878.

XI. SUSAN A. HAYFORD, daughter of Joan B. Reed and Oscar Hayford; b. in Canton Dec. 3, 1865; m. Henry Terrell, Feb. 1st, 1886. The following children have been born to them:



RESIDENCE CAPTAIN A. H. REED, Glencoe, Minn.

THE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Arthur Lawrence Terrell, b. July 14, 1888.

Shirly Oscar, b. Sept. 30, 1889.

Iva Gertrude, b. Oct. 3, 1890.

Clarence Henry, b. Oct. 13, 1892, died April 29, 1903.

Herman Adrian, b. Nov. 11, 1895.

Albert Wesley, b. June 13, 1897.

Edna Mabelle, b. Oct. 30, 1903.

Susan B. Terrell, died in Canton, April 17, 1913.

Shirley Oscar Terrell, m. Beatrice Effie Eastmen in Hebron, Me.

XI. MYRTIE B. HAYFORD, daughter of Joan B. Reed and Oscar Hayford; b. March 4, 1878; m. Leroy Arthur Jones, of Turner, Me., Oct. 20, 1902.

IX. JANE ELLIS REED, daughter of Freeman E. Reed and Mary P. Bisbee, of Canton, Me., b. Sept. 23, 1845; m. Edward W. Betterson in Cambridge, Mass., March 14, 1872, where two children were born:

Jennie E. Betterson, b. March 17, 1873; d. April 11, 1875.

Annie S. Betterson, b. July 16, 1876; d. Sept. 4, 1909.

IX. MARY BISBEE REED, daughter of Freeman E. Read and Mary P. Bisbee; b. in Canton, Me., June 26, 1848. She went to Boston with her parents and settled in Cambridge, Mass., where she has ever since lived. She was employed for several years in the extensive wholesale house of Horace Patridge & Co., and became one of their most efficient clerks. She first married Frank A. Fowler, by whom three children were born, viz.:

Frank Clifford Fowler, b. July 31, 1872.

Mary Lizzie, b. June 20, 1875.

Carrie Frances, b. Oct. 5, 1878, who died in infancy.

The husband was an invalid for many years and died in Cambridge Oct. 5, 1888. Mary Reed Fowler married for second husband Mr. Samuel Noyes, of Cambridge, a prominent merchant of Boston, who provides a desirable home for a very worthy helpmate.

X. FRANK CLIFFORD FOWLER, son of Mary B. Reed and Frank A. Fowler; b. July 31, 1872; m., first, Etta J. Hayden, Sept. 5, 1897, by whom Frank Edwin Fowler was born Aug. 7, 1898, the mother dying March 16, 1905. The son, Frank Edwin, died Aug. 20, 1899. Married Bertha P. Smith, 2nd, Dec. 11, 1907, by whom Warren Bradford Fowler was born Dec. 1st, 1913.

X. MARY LIZZIE FOWLER, daughter of Mary B. Reed and Frank A. Fowler; b. June 20, 1875; m. Isaiah A. Whorf, of Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 12, 1910. Francis Leonard Whorf born to them Sept. 25th, 1914.

IX. ELISHA BISBEE REED, son of Freeman Ellis and Mary P. Bisbee, b. in Canton, Me., June 20, 1853; married Emily E. Lovejoy, Sept. 1, 1878, in Cambridge, Mass. One son was born to them which died in infancy. He moved to the west but location has not been ascertained.

THE READ-SWETT GENEALOGY

This family came to America during the decade of 1630. They obtained from the Crown a grant of land on the Merrimac river at what is now Newburyport, and took an active part in reclaiming the country from the wilderness and Indians, taking a prominent part in the French and Indian wars of 1670. One of the descendants, Benjamin by name, being commanding officer in several campaigns. Was finally killed in a battle with the Indians on the Penobscott river, Maine. Among the descendants and in this line is Dr. Stephen Swett, who died Jan. 6, 1807. No record of his birth. He married, Aug. 8, 1756, Sarah Adams, a cousin of President John Quincy Adams, and who died May 3, 1808. He served in the Revolutionary war as brigade surgeon in 31st Mass. Reg. Gen. Gates Northern Army. They were parents of 14 children, viz.:

Samuel, b. Oct. 26, 1757.
Hannah, b. Jan. 29, 1759.
Jonah, b. May 6, 1761; d. July 26, 1791.
John, b. June 2, 1763.
Samuel, b. April 2, 1765.
Moses, b. May 7, 1767.
Mary, b. July 1, 1769.
Nathaniel, b. Oct. 9, 1771.
Sarah, b. May 1773.
Nancy, b. Feb. 9, 1775.
William, b. Dec. 6, 1776.
Hannah, b. May 7, 1779.
Stephen, b. April 11, 1781.
Betsey, b. Sept. 28, 1783.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM SWETT, son of Dr. Steven Swett and Sarah Adams, was in the war of 1812 and 1813 against the English. He married Clarissa Benson, March 11, 1802. He died at Livermore, Me., Feb. 1, 1851. Children were:

Polly, b. Feb. 22, 1803.
William, b. March 4, 1804.
Waty, b. May 24, 1806.
Stephen, b. April 22, 1808.
Ichabod, b. April 3, 1810.
Lewis Clock, b. Aug. 21, 1812.
Ephraim B., b. April 8, 1815.
Sarah, b. May 1, 1818.
Ezekiel, b. Aug. 15, 1822.
Clarinda, b. March 8, 1826.

IX. JANE ELLIS READ, daughter of Sampson Read and Jane Ellis; b. at Hartford, Me., July 14, 1811; m. Stephen Swett, June 16, 1833; d. at Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 10, 1895. He died June 17, 1882. Children born to them were:

Waty Chandler Swett, b. Oct. 4, 1838.
 Clarissa Jane, b. Oct. 26, 1835.
 Ellen Augusta, b. Feb. 25, 1834; d. Oct. 7, 1850.
 Abby Elizabeth, b. April 28, 1842.
 Amanda Benson and Harriet, d. in infancy.

X. ABBY ELIZABETH SWETT, daughter of Jane Ellis Read and Stephen Swett; b. at Livermore April 28, 1842; m. Stephen Dennis Hatch, in Cambridge, Mass., May 17, 1865. To them were born the following children:

Waty Thankful Hatch, b. May 20, 1867, who died Oct. 14, 1867.
 Grace Mabel, b. May 20, 1869.
 Sadie Janet, b. Jan. 25, 1872.
 Stephen, b. May 8, 1874.
 Clarence Henry, b. Sept. 6, 1884.

XI. GRACE MABEL HATCH, daughter of Abby Elizabeth Swett and Stephen D. Hatch; b. at Cambridge, May 20, 1869; m. Albert Farrer Jan. 4, 1895. Children born to them, viz.:

Albert Hamilton, b. Oct. 18, 1897.
 Ross Wilson, b. Nov. 30, 1906.

XI. SADIE JANET HATCH, daughter of Abby Elizabeth Swett and Stephen D. Hatch; b. Cambridge, Jan. 25, 1872; m. Melbourn E. Wilson, Dec. 18, 1894. To them were born:

Warren E. Wilson, b. Dec. 25, 1898.
 Grace Ruth, b. May 17, 1903.
 Albert Bradford, b. Jan. 6, 1909.

XI. STEPHEN SWETT HATCH, son of Abby Elizabeth Hatch and Stephen D. Hatch; b. Cambridge, May 8, 1874; m. Harriet J. Snelling, Oct. 5, 1898. Children:

Kenneth Bradford, b. June 24, 1902.
 Dorothy Evelyn, b. July 6, 1904.
 Eleanor Elizabeth, b. Dec. 17, 1913.

X. CLARENCE HENRY HATCH, fifth son of Abby Elizabeth and Stephen D. Hatch; b. Cambridge, Sept. 6, 1884; m. Vesta Grace Stimpson, Oct. 2, 1909. To them was born one child, Robert Stimpson, b. Nov. 6, 1911. The grandfather, Stephen D. Hatch, d. July 2, ——. He was a soldier in the Civil war from 1861 to 1865, Fifth Maine Regiment.

X. CLARISSA JANE SWETT, daughter of Jane Reed and Stephen Swett; b. in Turner, Me., Oct. 26, 1835; m. George Wesley Stacy, Nov. 24, 1855, in Cambridge, Mass. She died in Cambridge, May 15, 1909. He died Oct. 28, 1896. Nine children were born to them, viz.:

Ellen Augusta Stacy, b. May 28, 1856; d. infancy.

Mary Babson, b. Aug. 2, 1858; d. infancy.

William Benson, b. Jan. 29, 1860; d. 1907.

George Day, b. July 26, 1861.

Anna Elizabeth, b. June 12, 1866; d. Dec. 24, 1912.

Stephen Swett, b. Dec. 12, 1870.

Clara Augusta, b. March 29, 1871.

Charles Billings, b. July 6, 1874.

John James, b. Aug. 2, 1876.

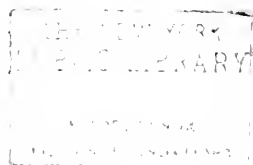
XI. GEORGE DAY STACY, son of Clarissa Jane Swett and Geo. W. Stacy; b. in Cambridge July 26, 1861; m. Annie Roxena Gibson, March 17, 1898. One child, Rowley Chipman Stacy, b. to them Sept. 28, 1900.

X. CLARA AUGUSTA STACY, daughter of Clarissa J. Swett and Geo. W. Stacy; b. in Cambridge, March 29, 1871; m. to Charles Edwin Kelsey, May 18, 1891. Edwin Wesley Kelsey was born to them Nov. 19, 1895.



ORCHARD SCENE 1913

Grand-pa with grand-sons Axel and Edward Reed, also the noted horse "Fanny"



THE READ-SWETT MAPLESDEN BRANCH

X. WATY CHANDLER SWETT, daughter of Jane Ellis Read and Stephen Swett; b. Oct. 4, 1838, in Bradford Village, Me.; m. Benjamin Franklin Maplesden; b. at Somerworth, Great Falls, N. H., July 30, 1829. They migrated to Etna Mills, Northern California, about the year 1860, among the mountains and mines where hardships have been endured as it generally is during a pioneer life in building up new homes either among the forests or on the prairie. Twelve children have been born to this union and the mother has lived to care for them all. They are:

Jane Elizabeth Maplesden, b. Feb. 14, 1860.
Stephen Franklin Maplesden, b. May 4, 1861.
John Whitman Maplesden, b. June 1, 1862.
Benjamin Jarvis Maplesden, b. Jan. 29, 1863.
Charles Breed Maplesden, b. Aug. 16, 1865.
Abbie Ann Maplesden, b. March 10, 1867.
William Rogers Maplesden, b. Jan. 5, 1869.
Clara Ellen Maplesden, b. Jan. 7, 1871.
Marietta Lavina Maplesden, b. Jan. 12, 1873.
Lewis Daniel Maplesden, b. March 17, 1875.
Alice Waty Maplesden, b. June 24, 1878.
Axel Reed Maplesden, b. March 20, 1881.

The father, Benjamin F. Maplesden, died May 27th, 1896. Stephen Franklin d. Dec. 2, 1865. Jane Elizabeth d. Sept. 29, 1872. Benjamin Jarvis d. Oct. 1, 1872. Marietta Lavina d. Sept. 29, 1884. Alice Waty d. Feb. 3, 1888. William Rogers d. May 15, 1909. Abbie Ann d. Oct., 1913.

XI. CHARLES BREED MAPLESDEN, son of Waty S. Swett and Benj. F. Maplesden; b. Aug. 16, 1865, at Dogget Creek, Cal.; m. Verna Lee Dyer, of Nebraska; b. May 4, 1887. Crystal Marie born to them Nov. 9, 1912.

XI. ABBIE ANN MAPLESDEN, daughter of Waty C. Swett and F. B. Maplesden; b. March 10, 1867; m. Thomas Quigley, of Oregon, Dec. 22, 1889. Ten children born to them, viz.:

Thomas Francis Quigley, b. Aug. 20, 1888.
Charles Merriam Quigley, b. March 12, 1890.
Mary Rosetta Quigley, b. Dec. 17, 1892.
John Quigley, b. April 20, 1894.
Frederick Quigley, b. April 20, 1896.
Annie Waty Quigley, b. April 12, 1898.
Annie Quigley, b. Sept. 30, 1900.
Francis Quigley, b. Nov. 22, 1905.
Amy Quigley, b. Feb. 10, 1908.

XI. CLARA ELLEN MAPLESDEN, daughter of Waity C. Swett and B. F. Maplesden; b. Jan. 7, 1871; m. Henry William Hammer, of Jewel, Ohio, Dec. 27, 1892. Their children are:

Roy Earl Hammer, b. Dec. 17, 1893.
Leslie Henry Hammer, b. April 26, 1901.
Clifford Hammer, b. Sept. 3, 1909.

XI. LEWIS DANIEL MAPLESDEN, son of Waty C. Swett and B. F. Maplesden; b. March 17, 1875; m. Martha Mallow Oct. 14, 1896, and 10 children born to them, viz.:

Ethel Joyce Maplesden, b. Sept. 14, 1897.
Orion Oakford Maplesden, b. Nov. 26, 1898.
Lillian Florice Maplesden, b. April 22, 1900.
Reena Clarice Maplesden, b. Sept. 2, 1901.
Leland Carlisle Maplesden, b. July 16, 1903.
Waty Catherine Maplesden, b. March 16, 1905.
Benjamin Franklin Maplesden, b. Oct. 30, 1906.
Nathan Jacob Bradford Maplesden, b. Feb. 15, 1909.
Mattie Louise Maplesden, b. March 9, 1911.
Lewis Daniel Maplesden, b. Jan. 11, 1913.

VIII. JOAN READ, daughter of Sampson Read and Jane Ellis; b. at Hartford, Me., Aug. 20, 1813; m. Lewis Clock Swett; b. in Otisfield, Me., Aug. 21, 1812, at Turner, Me., Dec. 14, 1835. He first went into the cabinet-making business in Livermore, Me., where their two oldest children were born, when they moved to Cambridge, Mass., about the year 1848, where he continued business as cabinet-maker for some years, but finally moved to Hyde Park, one of the handsome suburbs of Boston. He died at Hyde Park, Oct. 13, 1889, and the mother died at East Boston, Jan. 4, 1903. The following children were born to them, viz.:

A son, b. May 11, 1838; d. in infancy.
William Sampson Swett, b. Aug. 15, 1841.
Clarinda Swett, b. July 23, 1846.
Lewis Clinton Swett, b. Jan. 13, 1855.

IX. LEWIS CLINTON SWETT, son of Joan Reed and Lewis C. Swett; b. at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 13, 1855; m. Elizabeth White Sept. 3, 1878, who was born in Dedham, Mass., July 5, 1855. The following children were born in Hyde Park:

Charles Clinton, b. Aug. 19, 1879.
Robert William, b. Aug. 4, 1881.
Clarinda Joan, b. July 27, 1886.

X. CHARLES CLINTON SWETT, son of Lewis C. Swett and Mary E. White; b. at Hyde Park Aug. 19, 1879; m. Grace Murray Mansfield Sept. 10, 1902, who was born in Charlestown, Mass., Jan. 26, 1880. Children born to them:

Charles Mansfield, b. at East Boston July 22, 1903.
Katherine Durham, b. July 13, 1907, at Brookline, Mass.

X. ROBERT WILLIAM SWETT, son of Lewis C. Swett and Mary E. White; b. in Hyde Park, Aug. 4, 1881; m. Lillian Abbie Ryder, June 24, 1908; b. in East Boston, Nov. 3, 1881.

IX. CLARINDA SWETT, daughter of Joan Read and Lewis C. Swett; b. at Livermore, Me., July 23, 1846; m. Abram Warren Provonchee Jan. 27, 1873, in Cambridge. Children:

Clarinda Swett died March 30, 1900.

Clara Edith, b. in Hyde Park July 25, 1876.

Abram Bryant, b. Sept. 17, 1878; d. May 8, 1881.

Charles Jackson, b. Hyde Park Sept. 8, 1879.

X. CLARA EDITH, daughter of Clarinda and Abram Provonchee; b. in Hyde Park July 25, 1876; m. Richard Hussey May 31, 1905.

X. CHARLES JACKSON PROVONCHEE, son of Clarinda and Abram Provonchee; b. Aug. 19, 1879; m. Elizabeth Campbell. Children:

Charles Warren and Edith May.

IX. WILLIAM SAMPSON SWETT, son of Joan Read and Lewis C. Swett; b. at Livermore, Me., Aug. 15, 1841; m. Edith Harriman Bishop July 10, 1864, who was born at Boston, Mass., June 3, 1843. He was of large stature, a jovial disposition and a cabinet-maker by trade, and carried on a business in Cambridge, Mass., for many years. He died in Malden, Mass., Jan. 11, 1911. Their children were:

Emma L. Swett, b. Jan. 16, 1866, at Cambridge.

William Harriman, b. March 17, 1868, at Cambridge.

Albert May Swett, b. Jan. 30, 1870, at Cambridge.

X. EMMA L. SWETT, daughter of William S. Swett and Edith H. Bishop; b. at Cambridge June 16, 1866; m. George Henry Hall Oct. 30, 1889, who was born in ———, Maine, June 30, 1864. Children are:

Edith Lillian Hall, b. Jan. 12, 1892.

George Reynold Hall, b. Dec. 12, 1895. Both at Cambridge, Mass.

X. WILLIAM HARRIMAN SWETT, son of William S. Swett and Edith H. Bishop; b. March 17, 1868, at Cambridge, Mass.; m. Blanche M. Whitney June 2, 1889, who was born at Boston Aug. 21, 1874. Children:

Raymond, b. at Roxbury, March 28, 1891.

William Henry, b. May 21, 1894, at Roxbury, Mass.

Zara Edris, b. at Dorchester, Mass., March 17, 1897.

X. ALBERT MAY SWETT, son of William S. Swett and Edith H. Bishop; b. at Cambridge Jan. 30, 1870; m. July 11, 1891 Louisa Trask Perry, b. at Yarmouth, N. S., July 4, 1872. Children:

Albert Foster, b. at Cambridge Jan. 23, 1893.

Bradford Swett, b. at Bolsters Mills, Maine, Jan. 19, 1898.

XI. ALBERT FOSTER SWETT, son of Albert May Swett and Louisa T. Perry: m. Annie Jeffries, who was born at Yarmouth, N. S.; m. Nov. 28, 1813. He was born at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 23, 1893. Child:

Louise Eleanor, b. Aug. 29, 1914, at Roxbury, Mass.

VIII. AMY READ, daughter of Sampson Read and Jane Ellis; born in Hartford, Me., April 27, 1805; m. Col. William Swett, May 1st, 1830. They commenced married life on a farm in Hartford, Oxford County, Me., at the foot of Bear Mountain and at the head of Bear Pond, but later changed for one near South Paris. Their four children were born in Hartford, who were: Lewis Benson, b. Aug. 10, 1831; Joan Read, b. Aug. 28, 1833; Harvey William Swett, b. May 13, 1836; Harriet C., b. May 26, 1840. Harriet died April 28, 1862, and Joan died July 30, 1874. The father, Wm. Swett, was born in Otisfield, Me., March 4th, 1804, and died at Paris in 1888. The mother died of cancer in August, 1877. Her mother, Jane Ellis Bradford Read, came to live with her daughter in 1866, where she died and was interred by the side of her late husband in the Starboard Hill, Hartford cemetery.

IX. LEWIS BENSON SWETT, son of Amy Read and Wm. Swett, born in Hartford, Aug. 10, 1831; m. Harriet Bean Smith Nov. 29, 1854. Children were:

Ella Jane, b. ——— 11, 1858.

Carrie Benson, b. June 2, 1861.

Alice Bell, b. Feb. 23, 1865.

William Whitman, b. Nov. 13, 1868.

The father died August 18, 1903. The mother died March 5, 1907.

X. ELLA JANE SWETT, daughter of Lewis Benson Swett and Harriet Bean Smith; b. Oct. 11, 1858; m. Henry Wm. Knightly January 1, 1896. No children.

X. CARRIE BENSON SWETT, daughter of Lewis Benson Swett and Harriet B. Smith; b. June 2, 1861; m. Asa Danforth True June 2, 1886. One child, Harley Danforth True, b. May 7, 1890.

X. WILLIAM WHITMAN SWETT, b. Nov. 13, 1868. He married Mary S. Pingree, Dec. 25, 1895, by whom one child was born, Beatrice S. Swett, b. May 7, 1898.

IX. JOANNA READ SWETT, daughter of Amy Read and Wm. Swett; b. in Hartford, Aug. 28, 1833; m. Simeon Stowell. Children:

Amy Reed Stowell, b. 1851.

Charles, b. 1853; died young.

Fanny Stowell, b. March, 1859; m. Henry Muzzy, by whom she had three children, viz:

Annie Muzzy, b. 1884.
Charles Muzzy, b. 1891; d. 1909.
Lizzie, b. 1899.

Mother died in 1911.

X. AMY REED STOWELL, daughter of Joana Reed Sweet and Simeon Stowell; b. in Island Pond, Vt., 1851; m. Walter Maxim, and had Howard Maxim, who married Grace Nevers. Another child died in infancy. Mother died.

X. JAIROUS STEAREN STOWELL, son of Joan Reed and Simeon Stowell, b. Island Pond, Vt., March 1867, m. Annie Bartlett.

XI. HARLEY DANFORTH TRUE, b. May 7, 1890, married a very fine girl, so his mother says. Her name was Mildred O. Scribner; m. Nov. 23, 1911. The mother, the widow of Asa Danforth True, is living in Lawrence, Mass.

IX. HARVEY WILLIAM SWETT, son of Amy Read and Wm. Swett; b. at Hartford, Me., May 13, 1836; m. Arabella Stowell in 1853. She died in 1900. Children:

Arthur M. Swett, b. —————, 1854.

Walter Harvey Swett, b. 1857.

Julia Stowell, b. 1861.

Eugene Newhall, b. 1867.

The mother died in 1900.

X. ARTHUR M. SWETT, son of Harvey W. Swett and Arabella Stowell; b. 1854; m. Lizzie F. Holmes 1883. One child, Ernest Bradford Swett, died young. The father died in 1898.

X. WALTER HARVEY SWETT, son of Harvey W. Swett and Arabella Stowell; b. 1857; m. Annie Fobes. One child, Eve Fobes Swett. Father and mother died in 1913.

X. EUGENE NEWHALL SWETT, son of Harvey W. Swett and Arabella Stowell; b. 1867; m. Carrie Huntington. Two children: Francis Huntington Swett, b. 1893; Julia Stowell Swett died young.

THE READ-HOLMES BRANCH

VIII. MAHALA READ, daughter of Sampson Read and Jane Ellis; b. at Hartford, Me., May 11, 1798; m. Jonathan Holmes Jan. 1st, 1816, who was b. Sept. 26th, 1794, in Hebron, Me. They had the following children, all born in Hartford, Me., viz.:

Sullivan R., b. June 17, 1818.
Mercy, b. Aug. 13, 1820.
Lewis Atwood, b. March 9, 1823.
Bradford R., b. Aug. 1, 1825.
Sarah E., b. March 5, 1828.
Mahala R., b. Oct. 19, 1830.
Freeland S., b. Aug. 20, 1833.
Jonathan, b. Aug. 28, 1836.

Jonathan Holmes, Sr., d. at Paris, Me., March 2, 1887, age 92 years, 5 months and 5 days.

Mahala Holmes, d. at Paris, Me., Nov. 16, 1865, age 68 years, 6 months and 4 days.

Lewis Atwood, d. May 16, 1826, age 3 years.

Adelia H., d. Jan. 28, 1855, age 32 years.

Martha R., d. Feb. 8, 1878, age 37 years.

Sullivan R. Holmes, d. April 26, 1888, age 69 years, at Paris.

Mahala, d. July 9, 1890, age 59 years.

Freeland S. Holmes, d. Oct. 29, 1901, age 68 years, 2 months and 9 days, at Cambridge.

Sarah C. Holmes, d. May 16, 1853, age 11 months.

Ernest L. Holmes, d. Feb. 23, 1877, age 21 years.

Mercy Holmes Rich, d. Feb. 4, 1903, age 82 years, at Belfast, Me.

Sarah E. Holmes Hill, d. May 31, 1914, age 86 years, at Cambridge, Mass.

Mary Ann Holmes, widow of Freeland, d. Feb. 15, 1903.

Bradford R. Holmes, d. June, 1913, age 87 years, 10 months.

Mary Francis Rich, daughter of Mercy Holmes and Nelson Rich, d. Sept. 1, 1901, age 57.

IX. SULLIVAN READ HOLMES, son of Mahala Read and Jonathan Holmes; b. June 17, 1818; m. first, Adelia H. Robins, in 1844, by whom two children were born, viz.: Frank F. Holmes, b. Sept. 15, 1847; Sarah C. Holmes, b. June 7, 1853. Married for second wife, Joanna Parsons, by whom Albert L. Holmes was born, Oct. 18, 1856.

X. FRANK F. HOLMES, son of Sullivan R. Holmes and Adelia H. Robins; b. Sept. 15, 1847; m. Ella A. Morrison March 24, 1880. Following children:

Manie F. Holmes, b. Dec. 11, 1876.

Bertha M. Holmes, b. February, 1881.

X. ALBERT L. HOLMES, son of Sullivan R. Holmes and Joanna Parsons; b. October 18, 1856; m. Emma C. King March 17, 1879.

IX. MERCY HOLMES, daughter of Mahala Read Holmes; b. at Hartford, Aug. 13, 1820; m. Nelson Rich, of Boston, in September, 1842. Moved to Belfast, Me. One child, Mary Francis, b. in 1843, Dec. 17th.

IX. FREELAND STEWART HOLMES, son of Mahala Read and Jonathan Holmes, b. Aug. 20, 1833, m. Mary A. Parsons, June 26, 1860, in Cambridge Port, Mass., where they lived for many years and both died there. They had four children, viz.:

Carrie and Willie died young; Walter, oldest son, married, but no dates of birth or marriage; Fred, a playwright and follows the stage, m. Rose Howe.

IX. JONATHAN HOLMES, JR., son of Mahala Read and Jonathan Holmes; b. Aug. 28, 1836, at Hartford, Me.; m. Martha R. Corlis July 26, 1856. Three children born to them, viz.:

Lizzie F., b. Feb. 13, 1860.

Charles F., b. Sept. 12, 1862.

Ernest L., b. Nov. 3, 1876.

X. LIZZIE F. HOLMES, daughter of Jonathan Holmes and Martha R. Corlis, b. February 13, 1860; m. Arthur M. Swett November 3, 1879. One child, Ernest H. Swett, b. May 31, 1883.

IX. MAHALA R. HOLMES, daughter of Mahala Read Holmes; m. John L. Ford, Mar. 28, 1852.

IX. BRADFORD R. HOLMES, son of Mahala Read and J. Holmes; b. at Hartford, Me., Aug. 1, 1825; m. Elizabeth Ford. One child, Edwin B. Holmes.

IX. SARAH E. HOLMES, daughter of Mahala Read and Jonathan Holmes; b. at Hartford March 6, 1828; first married Albert Whitney June 6, 1852. Second, a Mr. Hill, no children.

THE BISBEE ANCESTRY

I. THOMAS BESBEDGE, the common ancestor of the New England family of Bisbees. He came to this country in the ship "Hercules," John Wetherly, master, with his wife and six children and three servants, and landed at Scituate Harbor, Mass., in the spring of 1634. In 1643 he was chosen representative from Duxbury, Mass., and moved there, as a member of the General Court.

He was one of the grantees of "Seipieon," now Rochester, but the grant was not accepted and Mr. Bisbee subsequently moved to Marshfield, Mass., where his name appears on a petition to the general court. He afterwards moved to Sudbury, where he lived several years and died March 9, 1674.

The spelling of the name from Besbedge to Bisbee seems to have been made from the second generation after coming to America. In those early days the wives and mothers seemed to be considered of so little consequence that no record was kept of them by many families.

I am indebted to Dr. Wm. B. Lapham, secretary of the Maine Genealogical Society, who published for private distribution family records of some of the descendants of THOMAS BESBEDGE (BISBEES) of Scituate, Mass., a book of 48 pages in pamphlet form, for much of the information acquired of the early Bisbee families.

Dr. Lapham further says of our Bisbee ancestor: "The name of the wife of Thomas Bisbee does not appear upon the records of the Plymouth Colony, which is equally silent respecting three children. They may have died unmarried or perhaps there may be an error in the record which gives the number as six. The only children of Thomas Bisbee, the ancestral parent, are Elisha, Alice, who m. John Bourne; Mary, m. Wm. Brown.

II. ELISHA BISBEE, son of Thomas Bisbee and Alice ———; About the year 1644 kept a ferry in Scituate, where Union Bridge now stands. His house stood near the bridge on the west side of the river and on the south side of the way. His house was a tavern. Children were:

Hopestill, b. 1645.

John, b. 1647; Mary, b. 1648.

Elisha, b. 1654.

Hannah, b. 1655.

III. JOHN BISBEE, son of Elisha; b. 1647; m. Joanna Brooks September 13, 1687, of Marshfield, Mass.; moved to Pembroke, and d. there

September 24, 1726. His wife, Joanna, d. August 21, 1726. They had eight children, 6 boys and 2 girls, viz.:

Martha, b. October 13, 1688.

John, b. September 15, 1690.

Elijah, b. January 29, 1692.

Mary, b. March 28, 1693.

MOSES, b. October 20, 1695.

Elisha, b. May 3, 1698.

Aaron.

Hoopestill, b. April 16, 1702.

IV. MOSES BISBEE, son of John Bisbee and Joanna Brooks; b. October 20, 1695; m. Mary; no date. Had following children:

Abigal, who died young.

Miriam, b. 1724.

CHARLES, b. 1726; m. Beulah Howland.

Joanna, b. 1729; m. John Churchill.

Mary, b. 1733; d. young.

Tabitha, b. 1735.

V. CHARLES BISBEE, son of Moses Bisbee and wife Mary; b. at East Bridgewater in 1726; m. Beulah Howland, daughter of Rouse Howland of Pembroke, and moved there afterwards. At the close of the Revolutionary war, in which the father and two sons, Elisha and Charles, had taken part, there was an extensive emigration from the Old Colony towns in Massachusetts to the wilds of Maine. He bought land of Benjamin Darling, of Hanover, Mass., in a township in Maine then called Sharon, afterwards Butterfield or Sumner. In the summer of 1783 he visited his land and built a cheap tenement for his family to occupy later. He returned to Pembroke to spend the winter and the following spring set sail with his family for the new home. They sailed from Scituate harbor in a packet and landed at Yarmouth, proceeding through the wilderness to Sumner on horseback, arriving on the 5th day of June, 1784, the year in which the town of Sumner was incorporated. Dr. Lapham says: "He (Charles Bisbee) selected his land with good judgment, and with the aid of his seven stalwart sons he soon cleared him up a good farm. He suffered all the privations and hardships incident to a pioneer life, lived to see his children comfortably settled around him and enjoy much of the fruit of his toil, and he died June 3, 1807, the 23rd anniversary of the arrival in town. His good wife, Beulah Howland, died September 1, 1813, nine years later, and in her 76th year of age.

In 1875 the writer visited at the old Bisbee homestead in the town of Sumner about one mile north of Buckfield village, where Captain Lewis Bisbee was then living. The dwelling was very much like the dwelling shown in the illustration of the Read homestead among these pages. In the plat of ground surrounding the house is a family burying ground containing the remains of five generations, and I noted the following inscrip-

tions: "In memory of Lieut. Elisha Bisbee, age 70. An officer in the "American Revolution. Chloe, wife of Elisha Bisbee, died April 22, 1850. "Mrs. Mary, wife of Elisha Bisbee, died August 30, 1811, age 51. She "was a second wife. Grave of her grandfather, Mr. Charles Bisbee, died "July 3, 1807, in his 81st year, on marble slab. Slate slab bears following "inscription: Mrs. Beulah, widow of Charles Bisbee, died September 1, "1813, in his 76th year." "Sarah Ellis, wife of Nathan Sampson, died "December 10, 1837, age 64. She was a sister of Grandmother Read, and "a great aunt. A stone bears the inscription of Calvin Bisbee, born in "Bridgewater, Mass., October 14, 1771, came to Sumner in 1784, died November 28, 1857, age 86. Member from Sumner, of the Maine Constitutional Convention in 1819, and representative to the state legislature, A. D. "1823, 1825, 1827 and 1829. He was father of Captain Lewis Bisbee, who is "now (this date, August 25, 1875), occupying as well as owning the farm. "Mrs. Harriet Bisbee Maxim, of Buckfield, a granddaughter of Lieut. Elisha, "who has furnished me with much valued information, writes me under "date of January 3, 1915, in part as follows: "I think I sent you a page "of the Lewistown Journal, which contained the three oldest frame houses "in Sumner. One of these was the original Bisbee house. The house is "unfit for occupancy and is falling to pieces. Much of the farm is growing "up to pine and is owned by a lumber Company."

CHARLES BISBEE, b. at East Bridgewater, Mass., in 1726, and son of Moses Bisbee, married Bulah (Beulah) Howland, and moved to Sumner, Maine. Children were:

ELISHA, b. 1757, of Bridgewater, Mass.; m. Mary Pettingill of Duxbury.

Charles, b. 1758; m. Desire Dingly of Mashfield.

Mary, b. 1760; m. Charles Ford.

Celia, b. October 17, 1763; m. Joshua Ford.

Moses, b. February 21, 1765; m. Ellen Buck.

John, b. February 21, 1767; m. Sarah Philbrick.

Solomon, b. September 3, 1769; m. Ruth Barrett.

Calvin, b. October 14, 1771; m. Bethia Glover.

Rouse, b. October 17, 1775; m. Hannah Carrell.

We give below a letter obtained by Dr. Lapham from Miss Lydia Ford of Hanson, Mass., who is the daughter of Wm. Ford, written by Lieut. Elisha Bisbee in the interesting epoch of the new township of Sumner, Maine, of which he and his father, brothers and uncles had taken such a prominent part, as it informs the present generation as to the affairs of the country at that time. The letter reads:

"Sumner, April 29, 1803.

"Dear Uncle: I embrace this opportunity to inform you that we are "all well as common. I have nothing new to write. It is a general time "of health here. We have had a very moderate winter, and as forward "spring as we have had since I lived here. Bread and meat are plenty

"and cheap, and labor bears a very high price and not to be had at any rate. I was at the Widow Child's lately; all well. The Judge of Probate has done very extraordinary by the widow; her dowry would fetch twelve or fifteen hundred dollars at least, and the Doctor's estate is likely to come out much better than was expected. I have not had a line from you this many a day, and have done looking for any, but I am in hopes my scribbling may stir you up so that I may know how you and our relations fare there in that old worn-out country, and pray don't miss any opportunity of writing to me, as I shall take it very hard if you do. We have had a very exceeding snow storm here. It began on Friday, the fifteenth of this instant, early in the morning and grew hotter and hotter until Sunday about noon, when it abated. The snow fell eighteen or twenty inches deep and there is some of it to be seen now. It was by far the smartest storm we have had for the winter past. Our two oldest girls have got married and each of them got a boy. They married men of property and are in a way to live if no misfortune overtakes them. Remember me to all that may inquire. Joshua Ford's oldest daughter is married and has got a boy. (Signed) ELISHA BISBEE."

"To William Ford, Pembroke, Mass., to be left at Joseph Howland's."

VI. LT. ELISHA BISBEE, oldest son of Charles, b. 1757; m. Mary Pettingill, Duxbury, 1779; came to Sumner with the family, where his children except the two oldest were born. Lieut. Elisha Bisbee died December 1, 1826, age 70 years, on old homestead. Mary Pettingill, his first wife, died August 30, 1811, age 51 years."

Susan, b. March 26, 1780, in Pembroke, Mass.; m. Nathaniel Bartlett. Sally, b. about year 1782; m. Gad Hayford of Hartford, Me. Anna, b. about year 1784; m. Stephen Drew of Turner.

ELISHA, b. in Sumner, May 8, 1786.

Daniel, b. October 9, 1788; m. Sylvia Stevens.

Mary, b. January 4, 1794; m. first, Nehemiah Bryant, and second Lemuel Dunham.

Hopetill, b. April 27, 1796, in Sumner, Me.; m. Martha Sturtevant.

Thursea, b. about 1798; m. Barney Howard of Sumner.

Horatio, b. August 13, 1800; m. Eunice S. White of Gloucester, Me., April 27, 1823.

Huldah Bisbee, b. in old homestead, Sumner, November 11, 1803; m. Sampson Read.

Thus, a large share of the generation of Charles Bisbee of Bridgewater, Mass., was transferred to Sumner, Maine, that was then known as "Dunstable County," when all of Maine belonged to Massachusetts. In my little red book of "pick-up" records I find the following: "Charles Bisbee, Jr., was by trade a goldsmith, lived in Brunswick, Me., and moved to Aurora, Indiana, in 1816, and died there of cholera in 1833. John was the great bear hunter, lived and died in Sumner. He told his nephew, Horatio Bisbee, that he had killed forty-two bears during his life. Moses died in Waterford, and Elisha, Solomon, Calvin and John died in Sumner. Rouse who was grandfather to Sidney Perham, died in Woodstock. Charles, the parent, who was born in East Bridgewater, Mass., was a farmer; had

"several lawsuits with the town of Bridgewater in regard to roads through his farm. He went from Pembroke in 1782 to West Butterfield, now Sumner, Oxford County, then Cumberland, returned to Pembroke and again in 1783 returned to his new farm in Maine and raised a field of corn. June the 5th, he came with his family and settled and the farm is now (1875) occupied by Captain Lewis Bisbee, son of Calvin. Elisha Bisbee, who was born in East Bridgewater, Mass., learned the blacksmith's trade, and while an apprentice, burned the lock of an old Tory's gun that was left at the shop to be fixed. He enlisted in the Manchester troops and carried a gun and knapsack, although a blacksmith in that line and was commissioned a lieutenant. He helped make the chain that prevented the British from going up the Hudson river.

"Elisha Bisbee, who was born in Sumner in 1786 (my mother's oldest brother), was never out of the state of Maine, never rode on a steamboat or cars and was the second male child born in Sumner. He was very light complexioned and his hair was as white as snow for several years before he died, which occurred at his old homestead on Sumner Hill in 1874."

VI. JOHN BISBEE, son of Charles Bisbee and Beulah Howland, b. 1767, married Sarah Philbrick, of Buckfield, Me., April 1, 1792. Their children were viz.:

Elizabeth, b. 1794, married Asa Bonney.
 Celia, b. 1796, married Martin Drake.
 John, b. 1797, died in infancy.
 Elias, b. 1799, married.
 Dolly, b. 1801, married Thaddeus Thompson.
 Charles, b. 1803, married Charlotte Weaver.
 Mary, b. 1804, married Samuel Rice.
 Desire, b. 1806, married Wm. Drake.
 JONAS, b. 1809, married Rebecca Robinson.
 Stephen, b. 1810, married Velgora Russell.
 Harriet, b. 1812, married James Tyler.

VII. JONAS BISBEE, son of John Bisbee and Sarah Philbrick, b. 1809, married Rebecca Robinson and had the following children:

John, b. ———, 1839, married Ardelia F. Small.
 Abbie, b. 1841, married Fernando Allen.
 Sylvester, b. 1873, married Ida Crandall.

VIII. JOHN BISBEE, son of Jonas Bisbee and Rebecca Robinson, b. ——— 1839, married Ardelia F. Small, and are the parents of thirteen children, viz.:

Nellie F., b. June 9th, 1864, married E. C. Warren in 1890.
 Oscar J., b. July 18th, 1866, married Anna Tirney in 1912.
 Samuel S., b. Nov. 11, 1868, married Marguerite Twinam in 1911.
 Edgar C., b. Mar. 15, 1871, married Mattie Arnold in 1897.

Albert J., b. July 30, 1873, married Lulu Wiles in 1901.
 Mabel A., b. June 29, 1875, married John Palmer in 1897.
 Arthur L., b. Apr., 1877, married Ethel Patterson in 1905.
 Frank J., b. Oct., 1879, married Marie Englebrecht in 1912.
 Maurice S., b. Sept., 1881.
 Elmer, b. April, 1883.
 Everett H., b. March, 1885.
 Carroll E., b. July 4, 1887.
 Ordellia R., b. Sept. 8, 1889, married J. M. Howe in 1914.

The Sire of this large and progressive family is one of the best known business men and farmers in his section of the state. He settled at Madelia, Watonwan County, Minnesota, in the early days of the state's history.

NELLIE F. BISBEE and E. C. Warren have four children, viz.:
 Elsworth Bisbee, b. 1892.
 Maurice A., b. 1894.
 Harold L., b. 1896.
 Wenbal C., b. 1898.

MABEL A. BISBEE and John Palmer have four children, viz.:
 Nellie Frances Palmer, b. 1898.
 Albert J., b. 1901.
 Welland C., b. 1903.
 Ruth M., b. 1905.

ARTHUR L. BISBEE and Ethel Patterson have following children:
 Jane, b. 1907.
 John, b. 1909.
 Ethel B., b. 1911. { Mary
 Arthur, b. 1913. { Charles

EDGAR C. BISBEE and Mattie Arnold have two children:
 Helen, b. 1900, and Arnold, b. 1902.

VII. ELISHA BISBEE, JR., son of Lieut. Elisha Bisbee and Mary Pettingill; b. in Sumner, Me., May 8, 1786; first wife, Joanna Sturtevant, April 15, 1810, by whom the following children were born:

Elbridge Gary, b. Feb. 8, 1811.
 Thomas Jefferson, b. July 6, 1812.
 George Washington, b. July 6, 1812, twin brothers.
 Mary Pettingill, b. June 6, 1815, m. Freeman Reed.

First wife, Joanna, died January 30, 1824. He married, second, Fanny Bryant, May 9, 1825, by whom the following were born:

Sabra Wheeler, b. February 21, 1826.
 Sophia Gammon, b. April 7, 1827.
 Lewis Bradford, b. July 16, 1828.
 Elisha Sylvester, b. April 15, 1830.
 Asia Hayford, b. June 6, 1832.
 Daniel Hutchinson, b. October 9, 1833.
 Jane Young, b. July 1, 1835.
 Hopestill Rufus, b. July 21, 1837.
 Hiram Bartlett, b. December 11, 1839.

All of the children by Fanny Bryant were born in Sumner, making 11 born in Sumner and 3 in Buckfield, 14 in all.

DEATHS—

Elisha, the father, d. December 10, 1874.

Joanna, first wife, d. January 30, 1824.

Fanny Bryant, second wife, d. May 6, 1869.

Elbridge G., d. October 12, 1812.

Thomas d. Feb. 6, 1875.

George W. d. January 27, 1872.

Elisha Sylvester d. in infancy.

Oscar Hayford d. June 1, 1875.

Hiram Bartlett, killed at Bermuda Hundren May 20, 1864.

SABRA W. BISBEE, daughter of Elisha Bisbee and Fanny Bryant, b. Feb. 21, 1826, married Orville Robinson, of Hartford, Me., April 14, 1845, and settled in Peru, where children were born, viz.:

Fanny B., b. 1845, Dec. 17th, who married Llewellyn Heald, of Sumner, Dec. 17, 1867. He died May 22, 1869.

HENRY R. ROBINSON, son of Sabra Bisbee and Orville Robinson, b. Oct. 15, 1853, married Mary Keen, of Sumner, Oct. 1, 1882. Children:

Clarence H., b. Nov. 29, 1883.

Ethel L., b. May 21, 1887.

Carroll Lucien, b. Oct. 24, 1896.

A Maine paper publishes the following: "At the Chapel in East Sumner, Sept. 2nd, 1913. By Rev. Lucian M. Robinson, of Philadelphia; Ray N. Leimell, of Magalloway, and Miss Ethel L. Robinson, of Peru, Me. Two popular young people of Oxford Co." Miss Ethel is the daughter of Mrs. Sabra Bisbee Robinson, daughter of Elisha Bisbee, who is now living at the ripe age of 89, in Peru, Me., where she is an example for younger people as to industry.

SOPHIA BISBEE, daughter of Elisha, Jr., died in Paris, Me., Oct. 20, 1909, single. Filled an honorable life, caring for her parents and her brother's orphan children.

BRADFORD BISBEE died at East Sumner, Me., June 27, 1907. Son of Elisha, Jr.

DANIEL BISBEE, son of Elisha, Jr., married Sylvia Stevens. Children: Amelia B., b. June 21, 1878, who married Forest Young, Aug. 5, 1914. Alice, b. Oct. 13, 1884, married Alfred Marston. Children: Fannie, b. Dec. 28, 1888.

SYLVESTER BISBEE, son of Elisha, Jr., married Martha J. Parsons and had Lettie J., b. May 10, 1858, who married Levi G. Robinson, and had Eva Robinson, who married Adney Barrows. Sylvester, whose right name

was Elisha Sylvester, being the son of Elisha, Jr., of Sumner, and the grandson of Lieut. Elisha Bisbee, of revolutionary fame, died at the old family homestead, in Sumner, Me., March 29, 1897, leaving three orphan children: Lettie, Harriet and Hiram, who were lovingly cared for by their aunt, Sophia Bisbee, who died in single life as heretofore stated.

Hattie married Leslie Newell and had five children, whose names are not given

ASIA BISBEE, son of Elisha, Jr., went to Oregon in early days, where he married and died. Children, Elisha and Eddie, were living in Portland, Ore., when last heard from.

VIII. HOPESTILL BISBEE, 6th son of Elisha, Jr., by 2nd wife, Fanny Bryant, married and the following named children are recorded, viz.: Daniel E., b. June 4, 1872; Willard H., b. Aug. 18, 1874; Melvina, b. Feb. 26, 1877, died Sept., 1911; Cora, b. Nov. 13, 1879. His home for several years was near Auburn, Me., but later he moved.

THE HOPESTILL-BISBEE BRANCH

VII. HOPESTILL BISBEE, son of Elisha Bisbee and Mary Pettin-gill of Duxbury, Mass., was a man of high integrity, b. in April 27, 1796; m. Martha Sturtevant, daughter of Seth Sturtevant, a revolutionary soldier, who served as one of General Washington's life guards. They settled on a farm in Hartford about the year 1820. Five children were born to this union, viz.:

Deplura Bisbee, b. in Hartford, Me., July 11, 1818.

Lavina B., b. in Hartford, Me., September 10, 1820.

Horatio M. Bisbee, b. in Hartford, Me., November 2, 1822; d. December 2, 1844.

Martha Jane Bisbee, b. in Hartford, Me., April 4, 1828.

Harriet Bray Bisbee, b. in Hartford, Me., June 26, 1829.

VIII. DEPLURA BISBEE, son of Hopsetill Bisbee and Martha Sturtevant; b. July 11, 1818; m. Lydia B. Heald of Sumner January, 1846. He moved to Camden, Me., where he became one of the most prominent business men of the state, interesting himself in the manufacture of powder for several years. Was elected mayor of Camden, and as a member of the Maine legislature. Was president of the Camden National bank when he died October 4, 1893. Their children were:

Alfaretta, b. December 19, 1847; d. March 24, 1852.

Columbus H., b. December 4, 1849.

Fred W., b. September 2, 1856; d. October 2, 1872.

W. Frank, b. June 17, 1859.

Dr. Walter Frank Bisbee, son of Deplura Bisbee, married Susie Ogiar, and lives in Camden, Maine.

VIII. LAVINA BISBEE, daughter of Hopsetill and Martha; b. Sep-tember 10, 1820; m. Stephen Robinson, September 18, 1844, of Sumner. "Horatio," b. August 9, 1846, and m. Josephine Bartley, by whom one son was born, Charles B. Robinson, January 16, 1889.

VIII. MARTHA JANE BISBEE, daughter of Hopsetill Bisbee and Martha Sturtevant; b. April 4, 1828; m. Chauncey Osgood of Hartford, November 25, 1852. Children were:

Merick C. Osgood, b. February 15, 1857.

Cleon S. Osgood, b. July 22, 1859.

Mrs. Martha Jane Osgood d. at Hartford September 29, 1894. No account can be found of Mr. Chauncey Osgood's death. As the writer remembers him he was a well-to-do tanner at Hartford City, a place often called "Tuckerup" by the rural boys. The name of Mr. Osgood is Merick Chauncey Osgood.

IX. MERICK CHAUNCEY OSGOOD, son of Martha Jane Bisbee and Merick C. Osgood; b. February 15, 1857; m. Mary Chase of Hebron, Me. They had two children:

Samuel Bridgeman Osgood, and Wilma Maria Osgood, a graduate of Bridgewater high school, class of 1913.

Mrs. Harriet Bray Bisbee Maxim, daughter of "uncle Hopestill and aunt Martha Bisbee," and the only survivor of the family, has taken great interest in gathering information as to the Bisbee generations for this record, and her ready pen, with high intelligence behind it, has proved a very interesting correspondent. She makes her home with her daughter, "Wilma," Mrs. James E. Irish, at Buckfield, Me., but spends much of her time among friends at Auburn. I glean the following from one of her letters: Cleon Sanford Osgood, son of Martha Jane and Chauncey Osgood. Dr. W. F. Osgood has no children; M. H. Osgood has one son, S. P. Osgood, and one daughter, Wilma M. Osgood, married Setwell Stearns, of Paris; C. S. Osgood has one daughter, Eva Camille. Eva Camille Osgood, granddaughter of Chauncey Osgood and Martha Jane Bisbee, b. Nov. 15, 1881, married Benjamin Gould McIntire, of Wilmington, Del., Mar. 4, 1908, and have two children, Gould Osgood McIntire, b. June 19, 1910; Bradford Bisbee McIntire, b. Oct. 23, 1913.

VIII. HARRIET BRAY BISBEE, daughter of Hopestill Bisbee and Martha Sturtevant; b. June 26, 1829, in Hartford; m., first, Geo. C. Thompson, of Hartford, February 14, 1856, who died August 17, 1863. For second husband she married Dr. Leonard H. Maxim, Aug. 27, 1864, of Peru, Maine, by whom two children were born, viz.:

Georgie Lestello Thompson was born of first marriage.

Howard Maxim, b. July 20, 1866; d. August 14, 1888.

Wilma Maxim, b. April 10, 1869.

Dr. Maxim d. April 15, 1891.

I desire to make special mention of the valuable service rendered me by Mrs. Harriet Bisbee Maxim, of Buckfield, Me., in compiling the record of the Bisbee families in Maine, as she has proved one of my most interesting correspondents.

IX. WILMA BISBEE MAXIM, daughter of Harriet Bray Bisbee and Dr. L. H. Maxim; b. April 10, 1869; m. James E. Irish of Hartford August 13, 1890, a prominent farmer now living in Buckfield. Children:

Howard M. Irish, b. January 28, 1893.

FAMILY OF HORATIO BISBEE

VII. HORATIO BISBEE, son of Elisha Bisbee; b. in Sumner, Me., August 13, 1800; m. Eunice White, of New Gloucester, March 23, 1823. Children:

Esther Hammet, b. in Sumner October 29, 1823.
Daniel (1), b. in Canton March 26, 1825.
Daniel (2), b. in Canton January 25, 1826.
Elizabeth Mary, b. in Canton September 25, 1827.
Susan Tufts, b. in Canton April 25, 1829.
Dolly Kimball, b. in Canton February 4, 1831.
Abigail Foxcroft, b. in Canton April 4, 1833.
Eunice White, b. in Canton January 12, 1837.
Horatio, Jr., b. in Canton May 1, 1839.
Elisha, b. in Canton February 11, 1843.
Hannah Maria, b. in Canton June 13, 1847.

Esther H. m. Elbridge Gammon. Children: Roscoe and Thomas William.

Daniel (2) m. Philinda Lombard. Children: Charles Melville, Hulda L. George, Edward Lincoln, Frederick Elisha.

Elizabeth M. m. Thomas Chandler Gammon. Children: Fairfield, Dana, Alfred, Herbert, Florilla.

Elizabeth M. m. Charles Gammon. Son, Albert Barker.

Susan Tufts m. Robert P. Briggs. Children: Walter S., Otis Hayford, John Horatio, Frederick A.

Dolly Kimball m. Willard Tyler. Children: William, John.

Abigail Foxcroft m. William A. Goddard. Children: Julia Maria, Abbie Ellen.

Eunice White m. Samuel P. Merrill. Children: Matilda, Elizabeth, George.

Eunice White m. Isaac Seymour.

Horatio Jr. m. Florida Flotard. Children: Genevieve, Harriet, Eldon, Ada, Horatio, Baby, Ralph.

Hannah Maria never married. A very successful teacher for over forty years, several of them as superintendent of Evansville, Ind., school, from which she resigned in 1914 and went to Los Angeles, Cal., retiring from life's work.

DEATHS UP TO AUGUST, 1913, IN HORATIO'S FAMILY:

Daniel (1) d. in infancy.

Elisha, a soldier in Co. F, 9th Maine Regiment, killed May 22, 1864, at North Anna Bridge.

Eunice, the mother, d. March 14, 1868.

Horatio, the father, d. October 7, 1881.

Eunice Seymour d. February 26, 1901.

Daniel (2) d. October 8, 1904.

Elizabeth Gammon d. September 30, 1910.

Dolly Tyler d. May, 1911.

Susan Tufts Briggs died at her home in Minneapolis, Minn., in November, 1914, and her remains were taken to Auburn, Me., and laid beside those of her husband.

VIII. ESTHER H. BISBEE, dau. of Horatio Bisbee, Sr., and Eunice White, b. in Sumner, Me., Oct. 29th, 1823, m. Elbridge Gammon, of Hartford, Me., July 4th, 1840, who died in 1873. Their children were Roscoe, b. March 7, 1843, and mar. Clara Reynolds of Canton, Me., who died May 3d, 1894. They had one child, Florence, who lived to grow up, who was born about the year 1876. She m. Frank Nilford, of Beloit, Wis., and had Llewellyn G., b. July 10, 1892, and Ralph, b. July, 1904; all live in Beloit.

IX. THOMAS NILHAMS, second son of Esther Bisbee, b. Feb. 22, 1851, m. Estella Varney. He died in California about 1910. Their children are: Elias Gammon, b. 1870; m. Della Bisbee, daughter of Capt. L. C. Bisbee of Minneapolis. Daisy Gammon, b. 1876, and m. James Hogan. One child, Edwin Hogan. The mother and grandmother, Esther Bisbee Gammon, and family moved to Beloit, Wis., about the year 1870, where she is still living at the ripe age of 92, at this writing in March, 1915. She is " hale and hearty " and visits her relatives in Minneapolis, Minn., every year or two.

VIII. DANIEL BISBEE, son of Horatio, Sr., b. Jan. 25, 1826, and died in 1904. He m. Philinda F. Lombard, of Turner, Me., June 6, 1847, and who died in August, 1904. Children are: Charles Melville Bisbee, b. Nov. 21, 1848, who mar. Ella R. Tucker, Aug. 6, 1871, and had two boys, Harland and Chester; Huldah L. Bisbee, b. Dec. 7, 1850; George E., b. Aug. 30, 1853; Edward L., b. Nov. 6, 1860; Elisha Fred, b. Sept. 27, 1862; Huldah L., m. Ruel G. Jackson; George E., m. Anna M. Jones; Edward L., m. Flora Staples, dau. of Ansel Staples, and had five or more children. Nearly all of Daniel's family in and near Canton, Me.

VIII. ELIZABETH M. BISBEE, dau. of Horatio Bisbee, Sr., m. Thomas C. Gammon, Dec. 31, 1846, of Canton, and had six children, viz.:

Fairfield J., b. Nov. 4, 1847; and married Jane Hall, Jan. 31, 1867.

George Dana, b. June 6, 1849; m. Betsey Leonard, Jan. 1, 1869.

Alford T., b. Apr. 28, 1851; m. and had two children.

Sylvester, b. Nov. 17, 1852, died young. Arthur H., b. Nov. 18, 1855, died.

Florilla E., b. Jan. 7, 1858; m. and has two girls and is living in New York state. Most of family is living at Auburn, Me.

VIII. SUSAN TUFT BISBEE, dau. of Horatio Bisbee and Eunice White, b. Apr. 25, 1829, at Canton, Me.; m. Robert P. Briggs, of Auburn, Me., March 20, 1853; four sons to them: Walter S. Briggs, b. March 12,

1854; Otis H. Briggs, b. Sept. 30, 1858; John H. Briggs, b. July 5, 1863; Fred A. Briggs, b. Aug. 29, 1866; all born at Auburn, Me., where the father died soon after the close of the Civil War, Feb. 28, 1868, and the family moved to Minneapolis, Minn., where the mother died Nov. 23, 1914, and remains taken to Auburn for interment.

IX. OTIS H. BRIGGS, m. Dec. 22, 1908, Martha L. Heers, b. at New Ulm, Minn., Aug. 31, 1866; Fred A. Briggs, m. Nettie M. Parker, May 22, 1899; who d. Oct. 22, 1911, leaving one daughter, Rose Bisbee Briggs, b. Mar. 24, 1903.

VIII. DOLLY K. BISBEE, dau. of Horatio Bisbee, Sr., b. Feb. 4, 1831, at Canton, Me.; m. Daniel W. Tyler, of China, Me., Sept. 11, 1853, and had William T., b. July 21, 1854, and John L., b. Jan. 25, 1858. The family moved to Dakota where father and mother both died. There are grandchildren.

VIII. EUNICE WHITE BISBEE, dau. of Horatio Bisbee, Sr., b. Jan. 12, 1837, m. Sam P. Merrill, of Andover, Me., Mar. 5, 1854, and had Matilda, b. Dec. 3, 1854; Lizzie M., b. July 22, 1856; George H., b. Dec. 7, 1857. Mother and daughters dead.

Horatio, Jr., b. May 1, 1839, living 1915; went to Florida, m. Florida Flotard. Five children lived to maturity and there are a number of grandchildren. He was made U. S. District Attorney and was Congressman from Florida for twenty years.

THE BISBEE-HAYFORD BRANCH

VII. SALLY BISBEE, daughter of Elisha Bisbee and Mary Pettin-gill; b. at New Gloucester, Me., about the year 1784; m. GAD HAYFORD March 18, 1804, settled in Hartford on a farm known as Hayford's Hill, and on the highest point sat for many years a small, square house, known as the Hartford "Powder House," which was in the days of military musters and where ammunition was kept. They had eight children. The mother d. in Belfast, Me., May 14, 1866; the father d. same place March 20, 1862.

The genealogical record of the Hayford families, published by Hon. Otis Hayford, of Canton, Me., on page 215, says: "Gad Hayford was born in Sylvester, Canada, now Turner, Me."

"He was a farmer, and for many years lived in Hartford, from 1822 to 1841, when, with his wife, he moved to Belfast, Me., where three of his sons lived." Their children were:

Charles Hayford, b. June 4, 1802; m. Zilpha Cushman.

Twin sons, d. in infancy.

Cyrus Hayford, b. January 20, 1807; m. Arvila Bartlett.

Asia Hayford, b. 1809; d. November, 1830.

Axel Hayford, b. April 20, 1820; m. Elizabeth Bicknell; 2nd, Mary Cotrell.

Harrison Hayford, b. February 6, 1820; d. October 6, 1823.

Harrison Hayford, b. July 31, 1824; m. Julia Child of Hartford.

VIII. CHARLES HAYFORD, son of Gad Hayford, of Hartford, had children, LUCY, who m. Luton Farrar of Buckfield, first husband, and for second, Dr. William Pink Bridgham; his daughter, Evelyn, m. Silas Barrell.

VIII. AXEL HAYFORD, son of Gad Hayford and Sally Bisbee; b. in Hartford April 20, 1814; struck out in early life almost penniless and went to Belfast, Me. He worked at odd jobs, grew in the estimation of the public, served as sheriff of the county and as mayor of the city, entered into large business enterprises, built foundry brick blocks, and promoted the building of the Belfast & Moosehead Lake Ry., and was president of it three years.

He had by his first wife, Elizabeth Bicknell, of Augusta, one child, a daughter, Olive H. Cooper, b. at Belfast January 12, 1839, who m. Marcellus Cooper, d. October 19. By his second wife, Mary A. Cotrell, m. January 20, 1845, by whom he had two children: Arvida Hayford, b. October 22, 1846; d. June 3, 1874; unmarried. William L. Hayford, b. August 3, 1847; m. Fanny Sargent January 17, 1876.

Axel Hayford moved to St. Johns, N. B., to live with his son, William L., and died there in November, 1900, at 86 years of age.

X. CHARLES C. HAYFORD, son of Charles Hayford of Hartford; m. Lovina Turner, 1834. Children were Nelly, Charles M., and Willie S.

X. SARAH HAYFORD, daughter of Charles Hayford; m. Alonzo Davie. Had five children: Charles Herbert Davie, Sarah Emma, Evelyn Ella, Carrie Mabel and Wm. Alonzo.

X. LUCY HAYFORD, daughter of Charles Hayford, m. first Luton Farrer by whom she had Carrie Farrer, b. at Dunkirk, N. Y., and m. Roswell C. Bradford of Canton.

VIII. CYRUS HAYFORD, son of Gad Hayford and Sally Bisbee; m. Arvilla Bartlett, 1833. Children were: Christina L., Juliette, Josephine and Lydia B.

VIII. HARRISON HAYFORD, son of Gad and Sally Hayford, who m. Julia A. Child, was b. at Hartford, Me., November 10, 1823, had three children:

Francilla, b. at Belfast, October 24, 1844; d. February 15, 1859.
Marion L., b. at Belfast September 18, 1854; m. R. H. Moody.
Loretto, b. at Belfast April 4, 1852; m. Hattie P. Mosier.

IX. LORETTO HAYFORD, son of Harrison Hayford and Julia A. Child; m. Hattie P. Mosier of China, Me., and had eight children, living on the homestead near Belfast, Me. Children were: Harry M., True, Richard H., Ralph, Marion E., Harold, Hugh and Hattie P.

VII. THURSEA BISBEE, daughter Lieut. Elisha Bisbee and Mary Pettingill, of Duxbury, Mass.; b. at Sumner, Me., September 12, 1798; m. Barnabus Howard December 16, 1819. They had six children, viz.:

Angeline, b. February 21, 1821; d. March 30, 1882.

Abigail, b. November 12, 1823; m. Alden Keene April 29, 1844.

Edwin, b. April 16, 1826.

Adoniram, b. May 10, 1829; m. Caroline Sargent 1862; d. November 18, 1880.

Asia Hayford, b. December 16, 1831; m. Mary Austin February 27, 1867.

Adelia Maria, b. June 25, 1839; m. Henry Prouty May 1, 1859.

The father d. in 1862, and the mother in 1869, in Sumner, Me.

VIII. EDWIN HOWARD, son of Thursea Bisbee and Barnabus Howard; b. in Sumner April 26, 1826; m. Harriet Barrett March 26, 1862. Six children born to them: Edwin Howard, d. March 6, 1914.

Axel Hayford, b. November 1862; m. Isabelle Ryan.

Abbie P., b. May 13, 1863; m. Frank A. Willis.

Nettie F., b. January 29, 1865.

Emily L., b. September 6, 1871; m. Abner M. Ames.

Elisha B., b. January 19, 1870.

Abner Dickenson, b. November 2, 1878. Lives on old farm.

Note—Edith Harriet, b. October 3, 1898, the daughter of Axel H. Howard. Abner Howard, b. April 16, 1910, son of Abner D. Howard.

VII. SUSAN BISBEE, daughter of Elisha Bisbee and Mary Pettin-gill, b. in Pembroke, Mass., March 26, 1780; m. Nathaniel Bartlett, who was born in Pembroke, Mass., December 6, 1777; m. at Sumner, Me., March 28, 1802. He d. November 6, 1845, the wife d. in Hartford May 24, 1860. They had eight children:

Fidelia, Hiram, who died young, Hiram 2, America, Levina, Sarah H., Horatio and Susan B.

Hiram, b. April 21, 1810, lived only 28 days.

Hiram 2nd, a carpenter and farmer, b. November 1, 1811; d. May 13, 1839.

Horatio, b. November 2, 1816; d. April 23, 1842.

Susan B., b. February 13, 1819; d. October 11, 1841.

The biographer says, that "all the children inherited weak lungs and the five youngest died of consumption."

VIII. AMERICA BARTLETT, son of Susan Bisbee and Nathaniel Bartlett, of Pembroke, Mass.; b. in Hartford, Me., April 18, 1803; d. in Caribou, Me., March 21, 1886. He m. first, Lydia Hayford, sister of Zeri Hayford, of Canton, May 31, 1830. Their children were:

Nathaniel, b. June 10, 1832.

A. Fairfield, b. October 28, 1838; d. in 1839.

Adelia F., b. September —, 1834; d. January 13, 1838.

America F., b. October 29, 1840. A soldier in the Civil war, enlisting in Co. C, 19th Maine Infantry. Died in Washington, D. C., January 16, 1864. He is spoken of as a worthy young man. The mother died in Hartford, about the year 1850.

He married for his second wife Miss Cynthia Osgood, a sister of Chauncey Osgood, of Hartford Center, who was b. in Buckfield, Me., February 10, 1822, and d. in Caribou, Me., August 26, 1910. They were married in Hartford April 6, 1856. Children by second wife were:

Lydia L., b. in Hartford December 28, 1856.

Osgood M., b. in Hartford February 5, 1858; d. May 5, 1903.

IX. NATHANIEL BARTLETT, son of America Bartlett and Lydia Hayford; b. in Hartford June 10, 1832; m. Ruth Abbie Hall, daughter of Winslow Hall, at Presque Isle, Me., May 22, 1865. They had but one child, Roy Fairfield Bartlett, who d. February 15, 1894, after graduating at Bow-

doin College, and fitting himself for the practice of law, but cut down in his manly youth.

VII. MARY BISBEE, dau. of Lt. Elisha Bisbee and Mary Pettingill, of Duxbury, Mass., b. Jan. 4, 1794; m. Nehemiah Bryant. Their children were:

Hannibal Bisbee. Phebe d. young. Horatio d. young, and Anna D.

IX. ANNA D. BRYANT, dau. of Mary Bisbee and N. Bryant, b. May 20, 1819, m. John J. Glover, and had Huldah, who m. a Fuller; George, Mary and Annie, of which little is known.

VIII. HANNIBAL BISBEE, b. Jan. 12, 1811, at Hartford, Me.; m. Betsey B. Stetson, of Hartford, May 19, 1833. who was b. July 28, 1812, and d. at Hartford Jan. 25, 1854. His children were: Lewis C. Bisbee, b. June 7, 1834, at Hartford, Me.; Mary A. Bisbee, b. Nov. 20, 1836, at Hartford; Huldah R. Bisbee, b. Dec. 23, 1838; Elisha S. Bisbee, b. Feb. 14, 1841; Hanibal Bisbee, Jr., b. Dec. 9, 1842, at Hartford; William H. Bisbee, b. July 16, 1846; Lizzie S. Bisbee, b. at Hartford, Me., Feb. 1, 1852.

IX. LEWIS C. BISBEE, son of Hanibal Bisbee and Betsey B. Stetson; b. at Hartford, Me., June 7, 1834; m. Martha B. Staples of Canton, Apr. 15, 1855, who was b. June 6, 1835, and d. in Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 17, 1913. Captain Bisbee had a vivid war experience which will be given on another page among participant veterans of the Civil War. He was a carpenter by trade and moved to Minneapolis, Minn., soon after the close of the war and became a prominent contractor and builder in that city and over the state. Their children were, viz.:

Luella M. Bisbee, b. May 27, 1856, at Canton, Me.

Llewellyn M. Bisbee, b. July 14, 1857, at Canton, Me.

James A. Bisbee, b. Sept 29, 1860. Drowned at Minneapolis, July 1, 1871.

Ansel S. Bisbee, b. Oct. 18, 1868, at Minneapolis, Minn.

Della V. Bisbee, b. April 12, 1874, at Minneapolis.

X. LUELLE M. BISBEE, dau. of Lewis C. Bisbee and Martha Staples, b. at Canton, Me., May 27, 1856; m. William A. Petran, Sept. 4, 1879, at Minneapolis, who was b. Sept. 14, 1852. Five children are born to them, viz.:

Miriam V., b. June 12, 1878; Ethel M., b. Oct. 30, 1880; d. Jan. 1, 1908; Richard B., b. July 1882; Florence M., b. April 26, 1886; Gladys R., b. Mar. 12, 1901. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Petran conducted the Christian Workers Mission in Minneapolis, for nearly twenty years.

FLORENCE M. BISBEE, daughter of Luella Bisbee and W. A. Petran, b. Apr. 26, 1886; married Wm. J. McNaughton, at Minneapolis. Their children are Robert P., b. June 11, 1912, and James W., b. Dec. 29th, 1913.

X. LLEWELYN M. BISBEE, son of L. C. B. and Martha Staples, b. July 14, 1857, at Canton, Me.; m. first, Lillian M. Hall, Nov. 13, 1877, in Minneapolis, who was b. April 13, 1857. By this union Fred W. was born 1879, d. April 26, 1901. Mother d. July 2, 1891. He m. second, Ann E. Wilson, at Galesburg, Ill., Jan. 2, 1897. She d. at Pasadena, Cal., Dec. 14, 1909. No children. He m. third time, Minne Grace Webster, June 7, 1911, at Toledo, Ohio. He is a first class mechanic living in Pasadena, Cal.

X. ANSEL S. BISBEE, son of L. C. Bisbee and Martha Staples, b. Oct. 18, 1868, at Minneapolis, Minn.; m. May M. Taylor in May, 1889, at Denver, Colo., who d. Mar. 11, 1893. His children were Morvalden, b. Nov. 17, 1890, at Minneapolis, d. Apr. 11, 1893. M. second, Anna M. Barton, Oct. 2, 1895, at Galesburg, Ill. One child, Frances E., b. Mar. 11, 1898. He is a successful contractor residing in Davenport, Ia.

X. DELLA V. BISBEE, dau. of L. C. Bisbee and Martha Staples, b. Apr. 12, 1874, at Minneapolis, Minn.; m. Ellis P. Gammon, Nov. 1, 1892, who d. July 5, 1898, at Siera Madro, Cal. Two daughters were born to this union: Miriam E. Gammon, b. Nov. 11, 1893; Vida E. Gammon, b. May 18, 1896, both at Minneapolis. M. second husband, David P. McKiver, July 3, 1901. Children by second marriage are: Mabel R. McKiver, b. June 14, 1907; and Pearl G. McKiver, b. Apr. 9, 1910. Reside in Minneapolis, Minn.

Miss Mariam E. Gammon, age 21, daughter of Mrs. Della V. McKiver, of Minneapolis, and granddaughter of Capt. L. C. Bisbee, died May 29, 1915. A very estimable young lady is cut down early in life.

IX. MARY A. BISBEE, dau. of Hanibal Bisbee and Betsey B. Stetson, b. Nov. 20, 1836, at Hartford, Me.; m. Charles C. Pratt, at Turner, Me., Oct. 3, 1860; b. at Wells, Me., 1836. They came to Minneapolis soon after their marriage. He was a successful business man in that city for nearly forty years, dying of cancer, Nov. 24, 1905. The wife and mother d. June 6, 1906. Their children were: Frank E. Pratt, b. Jan. 15, 1863; d. Dec. 10, 1878, at Colorado Springs, Col. He was a very promising boy of his age and the pride of his parents.

Herbert P. Pratt, b. in May, 1868, d. in June, 1868, in infancy.

IX. HULDAH R. BISBEE, dau. of Hanibal Bisbee and Betsey B. Stetson; b. at Hartford, Me., Dec. 23, 1838; m. William Harlow, Jr., Nov. 20, 1860, at Bethel, Me., b. May 30, 1834. He was a soldier of the civil war and special mention made elsewhere on Veteran's page. They emigrated from Maine to Minneapolis, Minn., about the year 1870, where they have lived ever since, being blessed by an extensive family of grandchildren, counted by the dozen by marriage of a son.

Children are: Elisha Bisbee Harlow, b. at Peru, Me., Nov. 20, 1866;

X. ELISHA BISBEE HARLOW, son of Huldah Reed Bisbee and Wm. Harlow, b. Nov. 20, 1866, at Peru, Me. Married Emma E. Tabor, b. Aug. 3, 1869, at Washington, Fillmore county, Minn., June 18, 1890. Their children are:

Arthur Tabor Harlow, b. June 17, 1892; William Everett, b. Jan. 4, 1894; Ann Louisa, b. March 15, 1895; Huldah Mary, b. Sept. 10, 1896; John Tabor, b. Nov. 8, 1897; Ruth Elma, b. Aug. 6, 1900; Alice Emma, b. Aug. 10, 1902; Florence B., b. Oct. 28, 1903; Elisha Bisbee, Jr., b. Jan. 15, 1905; Clara S., b. Aug. 10, 1906; Fred Herbert R., b. Oct. 14, 1907; Charles Thurston, b. Dec. 18, 1909, d. July 31, 1910. Annie Louisa died in Minneapolis, June 7th, 1887. Children all born in Minneapolis, and family resided there up to 1915.

IX. ELISHA S. BISBEE, second son of Hanibal Bisbee, b. Feb. 14, 1841, a soldier of the Civil War and killed at the battle of North Anna Bridge, May 23, 1854. Special mention among veterans.

IX. HANIBAL BISBEE, JR., son of Hanibal Bisbee and Betsey B. Stetson, b. at Hartford, Me., Dec. 9, 1842; m. Lucy A. Bicknell, April 10, 1866, at Canton. He served in First Maine Cavalry—mentioned elsewhere. Children born to this union: Lucius H. Bisbee, b. June 12, 1867, in Peru, Me.; Mary B., b. July 4, 1870, at Minneapolis; d. Dec. 7, 1872. The mother died Dec. 26, 1872. He m. second, Ellen M. Russ, Feb. 5, 1874, at Crystal Lake, Minn., who was b. Feb. 17, 1845, at Chaplin, Conn. He d. at Crystal Lake, Jan. 23, 1879. He was a carpenter by trade.

X. LUCIUS H. BISBEE, son of Hanibal Bisbee, Jr., and Lucy A. Bicknell, b. June 12, 1857, at Peru, Me.; m. Nellie Martineau, b. in France, in 1863; m. in Minneapolis, Oct. 15, 1891. They had one child, Charlotte Lenore, b. July 9, 1892, at Minneapolis, Minn. He died July 26, 1893.

IX. WILLIAM H. BISBEE, son of Hanibal Bisbee and Betsey B. Stetson, b. July 16, 1846, at Hartford, Me.; m. Kate Sterrett, Apr. 20, 1868, who was b. May 12, 1844, at Hopewell, N. B., at Monticello, Minn. Their children are:

George M., b. Mar. 8, 1869, at Monticello.

Mildred Clark Bisbee, b. Dec. 26, 1870.

Albert Manley Bisbee, b. Apr. 18, 1873.

Myrtle Sterrett Bisbee, b. Sept. 28, 1880; d. May 21, 1885, at Minneapolis.

Wesley M. Bisbee, b. July 14, 1888.

The mother d. at Upper Lake, Minnetonka, Sept. 28, 1912; the father d. Dec. 22, 1913.

X. GEORGE MORICE BISBEE, son of Wm. H. Bisbee and Kate Sterrett, b. Mar. 8, 1869, at Monticello, Minn.; m. Nellie Fahey, Mar. 22,

1892, at St. Johns, Minn., b. Oct. 10, 1870; she d. May 29, 1902, at Minneapolis. He m. second, Julia M. Hoiby, Oct. 3, 1903, who was b. Sept. 26, 1874. One child, by first marriage, Vera G. Bisbee, b. Oct. 6, 1894. George M. Bisbee and Julia M. Hoiby had one son, George M. Bisbee, b. Mar. 7, 1906, at Minneapolis, Minn. They reside in Butte, Mont.

X. MILDRED CLARK BISBEE, dau. of Wm. H. Bisbee and Kate Sterrett, b. Dec. 26, 1870, at Minneapolis; m. William N. Scott, June 20, 1901, who was b. at Excelsior, Minn., Apr. 16, 1870. Their children are, viz., all born at Lake Minnetonka:

Florence Scott, b. July 31, 1903.
William Winfield, b. March 9, 1906.
Hewery S., b. Sept. 28, 1913.

X. ALBERT MANLY BISBEE, son of Wm. H. Bisbee and Kate Sterrett, b. Apr. 18, 1873, at Minneapolis, Minn.; m. Harriet M. Douglas, June 20, 1893, b. Sept. 1, 1874, at Alymer, Ontario, Canada; one child, Douglas V. Bisbee, b. March 30, 1899.

X. WESLEY M. BISBEE, son of Wm. H. Bisbee and Kate Sterrett, b. July 14, 1888, in Minneapolis; m. Elsa E. Jensen, Feb. 8, 1913; b. Apr. 7, 1890, in Stockholm, Sweden. One child, Merton S. Bisbee, b. Nov. 18, 1913, at Minneapolis.

IX. LIZZIE S. BISBEE, dau. of Hanibal Bisbee and Betsey B. Stetson, b. at Hartford, Me., Feb. 1, 1852; m. William A. Haney, of Holden, Me., July 3, 1868, at Minneapolis. He was born May 18, 1848, and died at Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 14, 1906.

Seven children were born to this union, viz.:

Ernest Howard Haney, b. Mar. 14, 1870; William Lesley Haney, b. Apr. 23, 1873; Alice May Haney, b. Aug. 8, 1875; Frank Banning Haney, b. July 26, 1882; Charles Bisbee Haney, b. Feb. 25, 1879; Bessie Myrtle Haney, b. Oct. 7, 1885, was born in Penn, McLeod county. Died Dec. 28, 1909. Evelyn Hazel, b. Apr. 12, 1895.

(Children of Mrs. Haney.)

X. ERNEST HOWARD HANEY, son of Lizzie Bisbee and W. A. Haney, b. Mar. 14, 1870, at Minneapolis, Minn.; m. Minnie M. Russell, June 6, 1893, who was b. at Stowe, Vt. Their children are: Elsie H., b. Mar. 22, 1894; Marion M., b. June 17, 1896, d. Feb. 13, 1899; all above at Kasota, Minn. Robert E., b. Oct. 11, 1911, at Hillsboro, Texas. They reside in St. Louis, Mo.

X. WILLIAM LESLIE HANEY, son of Lizzie Bisbee and W. A. Haney, b. Apr. 23, 1873, at Minneapolis, Minn.; m. Clara Elizabeth Haslys,

June 25, 1902, b. June 30, 1878; of Northfield, Minn. Their children are Clara Muriel, b. Aug. 8, 1903; Carol E., b. Aug. 29, 1905; Paul Bartlett, b. Apr. 24, 1910. William L., Jr., b. Apr. 5, 1908. All born in Minneapolis.

X. ALICE M. HANEY, b. Aug. 8, 1875; m. Arthur A. Tabor, May 2, 1899, of Washington, Fillmore county, Minn.

X. CHARLES B. HANEY, b. Feb. 25, 1879, m. Coral Buckner in Stillwater, Sept. 6, 1907, in Stanton, Va.

X. FRANK B. HANEY, b. July 26, 1882; m. Elizabeth U. Wolf, Apr. 18, 1903.

X. EVELYN HAZEL, dau. of Lizzie Bisbee and William A. Haney, b. Apr. 12, 1895, at Maple Plain; resides with her mother in Minneapolis, Minn. Ernest, William, Alice, Frank and Charles were born in Minneapolis. Bessie M. was born in Penn, McLeod county, Minn., Dec. 28, 1909.

VIII. MARY BISBEE, dau. of Lt. Elisha Bisbee and Mary Pettin-gill, b. Jan. 4, 1794, at Sumner, Me.; m. first, N. Bryant, and second, Lemuel Dunham, Oct. 3, 1825, of Hartford, Me., by whom the following children were born, viz.: Mary B. Dunham, b. Mar. 26, 1826; Phebe, b. May 26, 1827; Lucy, Lemuel, b. Aug. 26, 1830, all in Hartford, Me. The mother d. Jan. 12, 1832; he d. Feb. 22, 1848, and buried at Starboard Hill Cemetery, Hartford, Me.

IX. MARY B. DUNHAM, b. Mar. 26, 1826; m. Allen J. Sturtevant. She d. July 5, 1848.

IX. PHEBE DUNHAM, b. May 26, 1827; m. Moses Alley, Oct. 7, 1849, of Hartford. Children are: Adelbert H. Ally, b. July 16, 1850; Mary A., b. Jan. 5, 1852; Ida C., b. Sept. 14, 1853; Martha F., b. Aug. 4, 1855; Flora May, b. July 15, 1858; Herbert L., b. June 29, 1860; Arthur M., b. July 27, 1863; Emma P., b. July 17, 1866; Gertie C., b. May 23, 1868; Everett V., b. Feb. 14, 1871. Thus four sons and six daughters were born by this happy union of the BISBEE blood with the Alley blood of the old town of Hartford, Oxford county, Me., where now it is said that their schools are dwindling for the lack of children of suitable age.

IX. AMANDA DUNHAM, dau. of Mary Bisbee and Lemuel Dunham, b. Dec. 10, 1827; m. James Gammon, Apr. 30, 1848; she d. Sept. 30, 1850.

IX. LEMUEL DUNHAM, son of Mary Bisbee and Lemuel Dunham, b. Aug. 5, 1830, at Hartford, Me.; m. Lydia A. Cummings Clifford, Jan. 1, 1859, of Woodstock, Me., and resides at Bryants Pond, Me.

Their children were, Jabez W., b. Oct. 1859; d. Jan., 1862; Carrie E., b. Feb. 25, 1863; Elvira B., b. Sept. 9, 1873.

Four children b. to them, viz.: (which record of the family I give in the father's own language as written at Bryants Pond, July 27, 1914):

"Annie E., widow of the late I. W. Swan, b. Feb. 25, 1863, and has "four children and seven grandchildren; Elton L., b. Sept. 9, 1873, m. Mabel "C. Morgan and are the parents of six children, three of each sex, none "married."

IX. HANNIBAL BISBEE, SR., married for second wife, Mary A. Ross, Oct. 16, 1854, who was b. Oct. 23, 1814, at Sumner, Me. He d. Mar. 20, 1879; she d. Jan. 24, 1894. The children by second marriage were: Russell E. Bisbee, b. May 14, 1856; Dennis Bisbee, b. Oct. 11, 1857; Martin Bisbee, b. June 16, 1859, at Peru, Me.

X. RUSSELL E. BISBEE, son of Hanibal, Jr., and Mary A. Ross, b. May 14, 1856; m. Emma J. Pike, b. May 10, 1860, at Livermore, Me. Their children are: Ida M., b. May 10, 1888; Viola L., b. Sept. 30, 1887; Jonas P., b. Aug. 30, 1892, at Livermore.

Russel E. Bisbee, of Livermore, Me., son of Hanibal Bisbee of Hartford, died May 23, 1915, at his home in Livermore.

XI. IDA M. BISBEE, dau. of Russell E. Bisbee and Emma J. Pike, b. May 10, 1863, m. Walter E. Merchant, of Jay, Me., who d. about 1910. Their children were: Alton E. Merchant, b. Nov. 8, 1904; Cora E., b. June 24, 1906; Doris L., b. Mar. 12, 1908. The mother and widow m. second, G. D. Norton.

XI. VIOLA L. BISBEE, dau. of Russell E. Bisbee, and Emma J. Pike, b. Sept. 30, 1887; m. E. E. Drake, at Livermore, Me. Children are Mary E., b. Apr. 27, 1905; Ralph C., b. May 13, 1906; Ernest B., b. Dec. 2, 1907; Lena B., b. Mar. 12, 1909; Ruth E., b. Apr. 12, 1911.

X. DENNIS BISBEE, son of Hanibal, Jr., and Mary A. Ross, b. Oct. 11, 1857, at Peru, Me.; m. Lucy A. Beal, of Livermore, Me. One child, Dana W. Beal, b. Dec. 6, 1886, who m. Kate Berry.

X. MARTIN BISBEE, son of Hannibal Bisbee, Sr., and Mary A. Ross, b. June 16, 1859, at Peru, Me., m. Lucy A. Beal. They had one child, Dana W. Beal, b. Dec. 6, 1886, m. Kate Berry.

PHEBE BISBEE DUNHAM, dau. of Mary Bisbee and Lemuel Dunham, of Hartford, Me., b. May 26, 1827; m. Moses Alley, b. Apr. 20, 1827. (These previously given.)

X. ADELBERT H. ALLEY, son of Phebe B. Dunham, b. July 16, 1850; m. Mary E. Sampson, Oct. 17, 1875, b. Aug. 30, 1854, at Hartford, Me. Their children were Sadie B., b. July 19, 1877. She m. W. L. Libby, of Hartford, Feb. 2, 1904, whose children were Evelyn Libby, b. Apr. 23, 1905; and Wilbur Libby, b. in Dec., 1906.

CLARENCE S., b. at Hartford, Aug. 31, 1881, m. Bernise Stubbs, Aug. 18, 1909, of Canton, Me. One child, Barbara, b. Nov. 27, 1914.

Mary P., b. Apr. 14, 1887, at Hartford, Maine.

X. IDA C. ALLEY, dau. of Phebe Dunham and Moses Alley, b. at Hartford, Sept. 14, 1853; m. Benjamin F. Glover, of Canton, Nov. 8, 1874; whose children are Edith J., b. June 9, 1876, at Hartford; she m. Elisha Sampson of same town, July 10, 1894, and they had Ida T. Sampson, b. Apr. 14, 1902.

ERNEST C., b. at Hartford, Oct. 3, 1880, m. Hattie Delno, Feb. 8, 1913, of Canton.

X. MARTHA F. ALLEY, dau. of Phebe Dunham and Moses Alley, b. Aug. 8, 1855, m. Lewis C. Stetson, Apr. 6, 1879, of Hartford, Me. She d. June 4, 1912. Their children were Elisha L. Stetson, b. Mar. 7, 1883, who m. Lucy L. Jones of Rumford, Me., June 23, 1908; and their children are Clara M. Stetson, b. July 13, 1909, and Robert L., b. June 3, 1913, all at Rumford, Me.

Floyd A., b. April 12, 1885, at Hartford, Me.; m. Maggie Hammond, Mar. 29, 1914.

Ethel M., b. Oct. 15, 1888, at Hartford, d. Dec. 16, 1908.

Ralph L., b. July 23, 1894, at Hartford, Me.

X. FLORA M., daughter of Phebe Dunham, and Moses Alley, b. at Hartford, Me., July 15, 1858, m. George Glover, Dec. 22, 1877. Their children are: Millis S. Glover, b. Mar. 21, 1878; who m. Earl W. French, of Woonsocket, R. I., Oct. 23, 1901. Their child was Kenneth French. Flora M. Glover m. second, Judson Weed, Oct. 25, 1885, of Swanville, Me. Their child was Mary J. Weed, b. Aug. 25, 1886, at Swanville. She m. Earl S. Walker, July 19, 1912, of Woonsocket, R. I.

HERBERT L. ALLEY, son of Phebe Dunham and Moses Alley, b. June 25, 1863, at Hartford, Me., m. Mary G. Clark, June 29, 1890.

X. ARTHUR M., son of Phebe Dunham and Moses Alley, b. July 27, 1863, at Hartford, Me., m. Oct. 1, 1888, to Flora Bassett, of Rockland, Mass. Their children were: Lillian M., b. Dec. 28, 1890, at Rockland, Mass.; Leon A., b. Oct. 19, 1892, at Rockland, Mass.; Azel E., b. Sept. 19, 1893, d. Aug. . . , 1894.

X. EMMA P., dau. of Phebe Dunham and Moses Alley, b. July 17, 1866, at Hartford, Me., m. Sept. 22, 1884, to Alfred Corliss, of Hartford, Me.; 2nd m. to Nathan H. Lauder, of N. H. Their children were: Harold M., b. March 4, 1901, at N. H.; Hazel E., b. June 13, 1903, at N. H.; Emma P., d. Nov. 7, 1909.

X. GERTIE C., dau. of Phebe Dunham and Moses Alley, b. May 23, 1868, at Hartford, Me.; m. Aug. 3, 1895, to Herbert M. Sampson, of Hartford, Me. Their children were: Mildred, b. Mar. 18, 1896, at Hartford, Me.; Kenneth E., b. April 13, 1898, Canton, Me.

X. EVERETT V., son of Phebe Dunham and Moses Alley, b. Feb. 14, 1871, at Hartford, Me., m. Oct. 12, 1897, to Idell M. Heald, of Rockland, Mass.

GEORGE D. BISBEE, son of Washington Bisbee, b. in Sumner, Me., about 1840. He enlisted in the 16th Maine Infantry and participated in the battles of Fredericksburg and Gettysburg, in which he was taken prisoner by the rebels and kept some twenty months as a prisoner. Was mustered out at the close of the war, studied law and became one of the leading lawyers of Oxford county, Me. He settled at Rumford Falls and became prominent in the uplift of that city. Is married and has children.

BISBEE—GODDARD—REYNOLDS GENERATION

VIII. ABBIE F. BISBEE, dau. of Horatio Bisbee and Eunice White, b. Apr. 4, 1833, m. William Albert Goddard, of Augusta, Me., May 16, 1852. He enlisted in Co. F, 9th Maine Infantry, and was seriously wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864, had leg amputated and died in Chesapeake General Hospital, June 24, 1864. He bore an honorable record as a soldier and gave the last full measure of devotion—his life—to his country. Their children were:

Julia Maria Goddard, b. Apr. 9, 1853.

Abbie Goddard, b. May 24, 1859.

IX. JULIA MARIA GODDARD, dau. of Abbie E. Bisbee and Wm. A. Goddard, b. Apr. 9, 1853, m. James Staples Reynolds, March 30, 1872. He was b. Mar. 21, 1851. They had the following children:

William Albert Reynolds, b. June 26, 1874.

Louisa Mary Reynolds, b. June 24, 1875.

James Manley Reynolds, b. Apr. 16, 1877, died Jan. 7, 1913.

Martha Little Reynolds, b. Dec. 31, 1882.

IX. ABBIE E. GODDARD, dau. of Abbie E. Bisbee and Wm. A. Goddard, b. May 24, 1859, m. Mar. 20, 1881, Ora Kimball Packard, b. June 21, 1855, at Norridgewock, Me. Had following children: Ora Mabel Packard, b. 1884; Esther W., b. Nov. 22, 1885; Hilda Maria, b. Dec. 7, 1887; Stella Elizabeth, b. Sept. 25, 1891; Grace Maria, b. Nov. 2, 1892; Gladys Marguerite, b. Jan. 11, 1894; Ralph Goddard Packard, b. July 23, 1895. Family live in Norridgewock, Me.

MARTHA LITTLE REYNOLDS, dau. of Julia M. GODDARD and James S. Reynolds, b. Dec. 31, 1882.

X. WILLIAM ALBERT REYNOLDS, son of Julia Maria Goddard and James S. Reynolds, b. June 26, 1874. He sustained an honorable part as a member of Co. F, 13th Minn. Volunteers, in the Philippine War, enlisting June 14, 1898, and discharged Oct. 3, 1899. He m. first, Mabel E. Thing, Aug. 29, 1906, and had Wm. Chesley, b. Feb. 11, 1908; Helen Mabel, Sept. 11, 1910; Maryan Evelyn, b. Feb. 17, 1913.

X. LOUISE MARY REYNOLDS, dau. of Julia Maria Goddard, and James S. Reynolds, b. June 24, 1875, m. Curtis Harvey Galbraith, Mar. 31, 1902, and had following children: Dorothy Julia Goddard, b. Feb. 9, 1903; James Albert, b. Mar. 29, 1904; Harvey Reynolds, b. Mar. 14, 1912; no residence given.

X. JAMES MANLEY REYNOLDS, son of Julia M. Goddard and James S. Reynolds, b. Apr. 16, 1877, m. Christine Fredrickson, June 18, 1902; and had two children: Bernice, b. May 31, 1904; and Albert Manley, b. Sept. 15, 1906. The father died Jan. 7, 1913.

X. ORA MABEL PACKARD, dau. of Abbie E. Goddard and Ora K. Packard, b. 1884, m. Baker Rowe, of New Sharon, Me., July 1, 1906. Had the following children: Lucile May Rowe, b. May 1, 1907; John Murray Rowe, b. Apr. 19, 1908; Ora Packard Rowe, b. Jan. 17, 1910; Alden Baker Rowe, b. Oct. 31, 1911.

GOV. WILLIAM BRADFORD, ELLIS AND REED BRANCHES

I. WILLIAM BRADFORD, Governor of Plymouth, Mass., Colony, from 1621 until his death, May the 9th, 1657, a term of 36 years. He was the son of William Bradford and Alice Hanson, born in Austerfield, England, in 1589. His father died in 1591, when his son was but two years old, who went to live with his grandfather, Bradford, who died a few years later when the boy William went to live with an uncle. At an early age he embraced decided religious views which did not conform to the ruling sentiment of England, and when twenty years of age he joined a community of his English neighbors who believed in worshipping their Creator in accordance with the dictates of their own conscience, and with them moved to Leyden, Holland, in 1609. Here he became one of the most active promoters for the removal of the Colony from Holland to America and became closely associated with the Rev. John Robinson and Captain John Carver and others who believed that "America" should be their destination, and after eleven years' effort they secured several ships for the Colonys' transportation and the "Mayflower" was the first to sail, which, after a tempestuous voyage, landed the advance party at Plymouth, Mass. The municipal records of Leyden, Holland, reads: "William Bradford of Austerfield, Eng., married Dorothy May, Nov. 30th, 1613, of Witzbute, England."

In a 555 page book called "The Bradford History," on page 533, reads "William Bradford, of Austerfield, England, and Dorothy, his wife, having one child, a son, left behind, who came afterwards." Again, Bradford's History of Plymouth Plantation says: "The Mayflower landed at Provincetown Harbor and sent out two expeditions to find a place to settle. While "out the second trip Dorothy, the wife, fell overboard and was drowned." By her, one son, John, was born in Holland. The Mayflower made its landing with the Colony at Cape Cod, New England, December 21st, 1620, where the Plymouth Colony commenced their hazardous and most wonderful career. Captain John Carver was chosen the first governor, but died the second year when William Bradford was chosen in his place, who administered the affairs of the Colony as Governor, and the wise administration of its affairs brought the Colony up from a weak state of less than fifty souls in 1621 to several thousand at the time of his death, May 9th, 1657. He so worthily administered the affairs of the Colony for thirty-six years as

Governor, that he, by his wise administrations of its affairs, brought about a great change in sentiment, prosperity, and moral character which pervaded throughout all New England and has extended throughout the United States.

He married for his second wife, in 1623, Mrs. Alice Southworth, a widow, whose maiden name was Alice Carpenter, by whom he had three children, viz.: 1. William Bradford. 2. Mercy Bradford. 3. Joseph Bradford.

Alice Carpenter Southworth Bradford, died March 26th, 1670, aged 80 years. The following account of her death is copied from the "Old Colony Record." "On the 26th day of March, 1670, Mistress Alice Bradford, Senior, exchanged this life for a better, having attained to four-score years of age. She was a godly matron, and much beloved and lamented, though aged when she died. She was honorably interred on the "29th day of the month aforesaid at New Plymouth."

II. WILLIAM BRADFORD, JR., son of Gov. Wm. Bradford, and Alice Carpenter Southworth. Born June 17, 1624, and died Feb. 20, 1703, age 79. He married Alice Richards, dau. of Thomas, of Weymouth, Mass., who was born about the year 1627 and died Dec. 12, 1671. He acquired the title of major and it is supposed that he aided his father and Miles Standish in the military line of quelling the troublesome Indians that made so much trouble for the Plymouth Colonists. They had sons, viz.: John, William, Thomas and Samuel. No date of births.

III. MAJOR JOHN BRADFORD, son of Major William Bradford and Alice Richards, born in Plympton, Mass., February 20, 1651, and died in Kingston, Mass., Dec. 8, 1736, aged 84 years 9 months and 18 days. He married Mercy Warren, daughter of Joseph Warren and his wife Priscilla, who was born Sept. 23, 1653. Joseph Warren was the son of Richard Warren, who came over in the Mayflower in 1620. They had seven children: John, b. Dec. 25, 1675; Alice, b. Jan. 26, 1677; Abigail, b. Dec. 10, 1679; Mercy, b. Dec. 20, 1681; Samuel, b. Dec. 23, 1683; Priscilla, b. March 10, 1686; William, b. April 15, 1688.

IV. LIEUT. SAMUEL BRADFORD, son of Major John Bradford and Mercy Warren. Born in Plympton, Mass., Dec. 23, 1683, and died March 26, 1740. He married Sarah, daughter of Edward Gray, of Tiverton, Rhode Island. They had ten children, five boys and five girls, viz.: John, b. April 8, 1717; Gideon, b. Oct. 27, 1718; William, b. Dec. 16, 1720; Mary, b. Oct. 16, 1722; Sarah, b. April 14, 1725; William, b. Nov. 8, 1728; Mercy, b. April 12, 1731; Abigail, b. June 12, 1732; Phebe, b. March 30, 1735; Samuel, b. April 13, 1740.

V. GIDEON BRADFORD, son of Lieut. Samuel Bradford and Sarah Gray. Born Oct. 27, 1718, in Plympton, Mass., and died there Oct. 18, 1793, aged 74 years, 11 months and 11 days. He married Jane Paddock, Sept. 10, 1717, who died at Plympton April 18, 1795, aged 77 years, 7 months and 8 days. This union of Gideon Bradford and Jane Paddock, resulted in six children, five sons and one daughter, viz.:

Levi, b. Feb. 16, 1743; Joseph, b. Oct. 19, 1745; Sarah, b. May 19, 1748; Samuel, b. June 20, 1750; Gideon, b. May 30, 1752; Calvin, b. July 25, 1754.

VI. SARAH BRADFORD, daughter of Gideon Bradford and Jane Paddock. Born May 19, 1749, at Plympton, Mass. She married Freeman Ellis of Plympton in 1766. The genealogical record of the "Bradfords, Fullers and Ellises," published by Captain C. H. Ellis, says: "Sarah Bradford, third child of Gideon and Jane Paddock, was born in Plympton, Mass., May 19th, 1748, and died at the home of her son, Freeman Ellis, at Carthage, Maine, September 2nd, 1837, aged 89 years, 3 months and 14 days. After raising a family of six children at Plympton, the family moved to Hartford, Oxford County, Maine, about the year 1795, where he died March 15, 1802.

She was a woman of a strong character and managed a large family after the death of her husband. They had the following children, viz.:

1. Joanna, b. at Plympton, Mass., July 9th, 1767. 2. Mercy, b. at Plympton, Mass., June 29th, 1771. 3. Benjamin, b. at Plympton, Mass., June 23, 1773. 4. Jane, b. at Plympton, Mass., June 14, 1773. 5. Sarah, b. at Plympton, Mass., June 25, 1775. 6. Freeman, b. at Plympton, Mass., Oct. 29, 1779.

This family of Freeman Ellis and Sarah Bradford Ellis, contributed largely to the population of Oxford County, Maine, and their descendants permeated nearly every township in the County.

VII. JANE BRADFORD ELLIS, daughter of Sarah Bradford and Freeman Ellis, and granddaughter of Gideon Bradford, of Plympton, Mass. Born there June 14th, 1773. Married Sampson Read, who was born in Merrimac, Mass., June 1st, 1773, in 1796 at Hartford, Me. He was a blacksmith by trade. learned of his step-father, John Ames, at Hollis, Mass., and at the Hartford homestead, which he established about the time of his marriage. He died April 26, 1827, at 54 years of age. This mother, grandmother and great-grandmother died at her daughter's, Mrs. Amy Swetts, at South Paris, Me., in 1866. Their children were:

VIII. Sampson, Mahala, Bradford, Joan, Amy, Sullivan, Jane, Joan, Freeman Ellis.



JANE BRADFORD ELLIS READ
Granddaughter of Gideon Bradford, of Plympton, Mass.

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MILITARY SERVICE OF VETERANS OF 1861

Captain Lewis C. Bisbee, son of Hannibal Bisbee, enlisted as a private in Co. I, 16th Maine Volunteers, July 16th, 1862; commissioned 1st Lieut. Aug. 26, 1862, and as Capt., Dec. 1, 1863. Discharged June 5, 1865, at Augusta, Maine. He participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, where out of four hundred engaged, two hundred and twenty-four were killed or wounded. Participated in the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 1863, where the regiment, after a fierce fight, was detailed as a forlorn hope to hold the enemy as long as possible so the rest of the division could retire, but were nearly all captured. Capt. Bisbee was held a prisoner for twenty months in seven different prisons, viz.: Libby, Danville, Macon, Savannah, Charleston, Camp Corgum, in South Carolina, where the yellow fever broke out which caused the prisoners to be moved into the interior of the state.

* * * * *

William Harlow, Jr., husband of Huldah Reed Bisbee, enlisted in Co. I, 1st Regiment Maine Heavy Artillery, Dec. 28, 1863, and proceeded to Virginia, the Eastern seat of war, the regiment numbering eighteen hundred. Their first engagement was in protecting a wagon train between Spottsylvania and North Anna Bridge when attacked by the rebels under Gen. Ewell, when the regiment lost in killed, wounded and missing, six hundred and fifty men. Was in a skirmish at Chapins Farm, the battle of Cold Harbor, siege of Vicksburg and Gravelly Run. He was mustered out of the service at the close of the war at Augusta, Me.

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Elisha S. Bisbee, second son of Hannibal Bisbee, enlisted in Co. F., 9th Maine Vol. Infantry. He first enlisted as a private in the First Maine three months men, and on expiration, helped raise a company for the 9th Maine Volunteers, and was commissioned as First Lieut. of Co. F. and promoted to Captain before he was twenty-one years of age. He was a foe to liquor and drunkenness among officers of the army and had a drunken Captain of his regiment arrested for being drunk and sent him to the guard house in his capacity as officer of the day, for which he was court-martialed and dismissed from the service, as he went beyond the limit of his authority in having a brother officer sent to the guard house instead of to his quarters, and the arrested Captain sought his redress by having Captain Bisbee court-martialed and dismissed from the service. Undaunted, he re-enlisted as a private in the 4th Maine, was promoted to Sergeant and was killed at North Anna Bridge, Va., May 22, 1864. His case of dismissal was reported by his

friends to President Lincoln, who restored him to a Captaincy to take the first vacancy in the 9th Maine Vol. Infantry, but was killed before he was notified of his restoration.

Horatio Bisbee, Jr., son of Horatio Bisbee, Sr., of Peru. He raised Co. F, of the 9th Maine, and became its captain and was promoted to Lieut.-Col. The Centennial History of the Town of Sumner, Me., says of him: While a student at Tufts College, responded to President Lincoln's first call for volunteers, enlisting for three months, in a Massachusetts regiment. At the expiration of this service he returned to Maine, enlisted in Co. F, 9th Maine Volunteers, and was commissioned its Captain, was promoted to Lieut.-Col. and afterwards to Colonel of the Regiment, subsequently resigned.

Hiram Bartlett Bisbee, son of Elisha Bisbee and Fanny Bryant, enlisted in Co. F, 9th Maine Infantry, and was killed at Bermuda Hundred, Va.

America F. Bartlett, son of America Bartlett and Lydia Hayford, b. at Hartford, Me., Oct. 29, 1840. He was a young man of sterling qualities, well educated and a teacher previous to his removal to Aroostook Co. in 1860. He married Elizabeth Bartlett, which proved an unfortunate union. After opening up a farm in the then wilds of eastern Maine, when our rebellious neighbors undertook to found a government of their own on the corner stone of human slavery of the black race, young Bartlett joined as a member of Co. K, 19th Maine Volunteers at 23 years of age, and died in a hospital in Washington, D. C., in Jan., 1864.

William Albert Goddard, husband of Abbie F. Bisbee, enlisted in Co. F, 9th Maine Infantry and rendered honorable service on the fighting line in many of the engagements of the Civil War. He was severely wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20th, 1864, which rendered the amputation of his leg necessary, from which he died June 24th, same year, at the Chesapeake General Hospital, leaving a widow and two daughters to mourn his great loss.

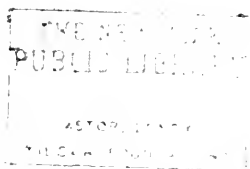
Henry Augustas Child, son of Emily M. Reed and Lewis W. Child, enlisted in Co. A, First Maine Cavalry at sixteen years of age, much against his parents' will, and was at once with his regiment transferred to Washington and Virginia, where the hosts of "Rebellion" were to break this country in twain and there did his duty as a patriotic soldier for three years or more. He served for a time, towards the close of the war, on the staff of Gen. Gregg, commanding a division of cavalry.

Levi Bradford Bisbee, son of Elisha Bisbee, of Sumner, enlisted in the 4th Maine Infantry, at the first call of President Lincoln, and was promoted through all the grades up to Captain. He took part in the following engagements: First Bull Run, Siege of Yorktown, Battle of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Charles City, Cross Roads and Malvern Hill.

Elisha Bisbee, son of Horatio Bisbee, of Peru, enlisted in Co. F, 9th Maine Infantry and died at Hilton Head, N. C., Jan. 4th, 1862.



SERGT. A. H. REED
Co. K 2nd Minnesota. Ready for War in 1861



Hannibal Bisbee, Jr., son of Hannibal Bisbee, of Hartford, Me., enlisted in the First Maine Cavalry as a private, and served nearly four years, and it is said that he participated in some thirty engagements and was never off duty during his whole enlistment. He re-enlisted as a veteran after his first three-year enlistment and was mustered at the close of the war as Orderly Sergeant.

Axel H. Reed, son of Sampson Read and Huldah Bisbee, enlisted as a private in Co. K, Second Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, Aug. 5th, 1861, for three years or during the war, at Fort Snelling, Minn. He served as a private, Corporal, 2nd Sergeant, Orderly Sergeant, in which capacity he served two years and four months, when promoted to Sergeant Major of the regiment in which he served out his full enlistment and mustered out Aug. 9th, 1864, and immediately mustered in as 2nd Lieut. at Mariette, Ga., and succeeded to 1st Lieut. Jan. 7th, 1865, at Savannah, Ga. He took an active part in the following marches, sieges and battles, besides many engagements where his regiments participated that were not called battles: First, was taken into Kentucky as a regiment and stationed at Lebanon Junction, marched thence to Lebanon, and from there to Mill Springs, Ky., where a successful battle was fought on Jan. 19th, 1862; marched back to Louisville, Ky., and took steamboat down the Ohio river, and up the Cumberland river, stopped at Fort Donaldson and proceeded by boat to Nashville, Tenn., which the rebels had just surrendered, arriving there March 5th, army in command of Gen. Buell and division under Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, and brigade under Gen. Robert L. McCook; marched from Nashville to join Gen. Grant's army on the Tennessee river at Pittsburg Landing, some two hundred miles distant southwest, where a great battle was fought on the 7th and 8th of April, 1862. Quote here and often from diary kept by Sergeant Reed, from Jan. 1st, 1862, at Lebanon, Ky., to the end of the war. "Struck tents this morning (Mar. 20), marched back through Nashville, took the road to Columbia, marched 14 miles; passed many fine residences and peach trees in full bloom. 21st, marched 21 miles and passed some old cotton fields; 22nd, laid in camp all day; 23rd, marched about 14 miles to join the head of the division. Gen. Thomas' division passed Gen. Crittenden's division 5 miles back. Stayed in camp near Spring Hill six days waiting orders. Mar. 29th, struck camp and marched 8 miles through clouds of dust. Camped within four miles of Columbia. April left camp near Columbia and marched 6 miles and camped near Gen. Pillow's residence. April 6th, heard heavy cannonading; left our teams and knapsacks behind and put on forced march. Lieut W. is sick and I have charge of the company; marched 39 miles on the 7th and had to sleep out in a hard rain. April 8th, none of us had any sleep last night, rained all night, marched 14 miles and "bivouacked," rained half the night; 9th, marched in the morning and arrived at Savannah (Tenn.) at about 8 a. m.; took boat for Pittsburg Landing, heard of battle, Savannah full of wounded and rebel prisoners. Arrived at Pittsburg Landing about noon, everything in commotion, dead and wounded lying about, hundreds

of teams and men around the levee, mud knee deep. Left the boat about 4 p. m. and bivouacked about half mile from the landing. April 10, visited portion of the battle ground today. Saw many of the 'horrors of war,' saw many dead rebels lying about; the woods burned nearly up by the woods catching on fire; fragments of shells, dead horses, broken carriages marked the ground in every direction. I have a tent fixed up in Indian style that a bomb shell burst in and killed. Moved our camp on the Corinth to Camp Shilo May 10th, moved camp towards Corinth, ten miles past Monterey, went on picket and laid out in a drenching rain." So much of an army diary is here printed merely to show the daily routine of a soldier's life. The siege of Corinth, Mississippi, where nearly a hundred thousand rebels had gathered under able generals and as many union troops gathered under Generals Grant, Halleck, Buell, Thomas, Pope, Logan, McCook, Sherman and others, to conquer our rebellious citizens and take the inland city, and, after nearly two months' skirmish fighting, building breast works, trenches, nearly two months the rebel army, under Gen. Bragg, evacuated Corinth and sneaked away one night, May 29th, and that evening the rebels kept up a beating of drums which sounded close to our lines. A brass band came out to our front about 11 o'clock at night and played "Dixie Land." "May 30th, the morning was bright and warm as summer; the soldiers waked without a reveille, as no drums were allowed to beat on our side; a little after daylight a number of reports were heard to the southwest of bursting shells, some thought it meant a day of bloody work, but in our part of camp it was thought to be the blowing up of magazines within the rebel lines and that evacuation was taking place. Our true General, Rob. McCook, ordered the 18th Regulars and the 35th Ohio forward to feel of the enemy and the 2nd Minn. and the 9th Ohio in reserve, and in a few minutes came orders for us to march. Every man felt that he had a great duty to perform and that he might not see another so bright a morning, but for all that some were laughing and seemingly feeling joyous and joking among themselves and unconcerned, but there was an inward feeling that no one but those who have experienced such occasions know. Marched by the flank, passing through woods until we came to a creek that had been contended for by the rebels on account of water. Now we came to the foot of a ridge with the timber all felled for an 'abattis' or an obstruction to an enemy approaching the breastworks. We formed in line of battle and passed on toward the noted town of Corinth, passing the rubbish of a rebel camp piled up in piles and torpedoes placed inside so they might explode. One or two of them exploded, hurting one of our men. Thus after a siege of nearly two months with Gen. Grant's and Buell's army combined, a poor empty town is our reward. The siege of Corinth has proved a great mistake on the part of our generals, The enemy should have been attacked by all means. Reports were brought in by negroes that the rebels were shipping big black guns off on the cars a week before the evacuation, but our generals would not hear to a negro. What is Corinth or any other place as long as a rebel army exists ready to

strike us a fatal blow and kill many of our men? Nothing. Their army is what we want to conquer, then we can secure the union as it was when good men will rise up in the south and form a Union; that the whole desire is not to enslave the negro race."

The sentiments expressed in this diary are here given to give the reader a correct idea of the American soldier's life during the Civil War who were generally free to express themselves.

After nearly a two months' siege in capturing Corinth, Mississippi, General Buell's army separated from General Grant's and marched east through northern Alabama to east Tennessee, nearly two hundred miles, to capture or disperse Gen. Bragg's rebel army, concentrated at Chattanooga, which gave our army the slip and got several days the start by forced marches to the north, passing through the entire states of Tennessee and Kentucky, to within a few miles of Louisville, and we marching a few miles west and behind our enemy, passing through Nashville, Bowling Green, Ky., where we came up to the rebel army and it was said that Gen. Thomas and other Union generals wanted to fight there and then; but General Buell would not and let the invading army of Bragg's escape, going further north to capture Louisville and Cincinnati. Marching forty miles a day in a more northwesterly direction to the Ohio river and taking boats, we arrived at Louisville in time to save that city from capture. We then marched against the enemy in a leisurely manner, allowing the rebel army to gather all the forage, provision and plunder they desired until one of our divisions, commanded by a fighting general, overtook them at Perryville, Ky., and brought on that memorable battle. After a day of hard fighting by Gen. McDowell and McCook's corps, Oct. 8th, 1862, night darkness coming on, closed the fighting and both sides bivouacked on the ground they were last fighting on. Gen. McCook called on General Buell, commanding the Union army for re-enforcement, but it was said the only word or help from "Buell" was "tell McCook that he has brought on the fight without orders and now he must get out the best he can." My division, under Gen. Scheff, was allowed to go in about four o'clock p. m. and support a battery that was actively engaged. The rebel army retreated during the night and made back to Tennessee with much plunder and loot. Nearly every officer and enlisted man became disgusted if not enraged at the supine action of Gen. "Don Carlos" Buell, as he was openly accused of being a "rebel sympathizer," "a brother-in-law" of Gen. Braggs, and all the evil names that a lot of loyal soldiers could think of. He was soon after relieved from the command, and General Rosecrans assigned thereto to the great enjoyment of the Union soldier. We followed Braggs' army very slowly to Crab Orchard and the rebel army was over the Cumberland river when we marched back part way towards Louisville, and then marched southwest to Galatin, Tenn.

A leaf from my diary under date of Oct. 8th, reads: "Fighting commenced early in the day and the reports of small arms and cannon was plainly heard, but we thought it nothing more than skirmishing with the rear

guard. As we were in the advance the day before we had to go in the rear today, but trains passed on while we lay under arms, talking and laughing as though all was well, little dreaming that such a conflict was raging at the front and many of our fellow comrades lay bleeding and weltering in their blood upon the battle field. Not until afternoon did we hear that a battle was actually being fought. We could see the Signal Corps on the hill. About 3 o'clock p. m. we were ordered to march with two days' rations; marched a short distance and halted; stragglers came back telling us that our force had been victorious, having driven the enemy in all directions; that they were retreating in disorder, but the peals of cannon and sound of musketry opened louder to the ear which proved the reports a mistake. It appears that our forces first drove the enemy a mile but they were reinforced and recovered all the lost ground. Moved forward again about a mile, passing troops standing in line of battle, filed to the left just before reaching 'Chapel Hill' and passed through a low piece of ground that was filled with smoke of the battle field. The enemies' batteries were playing upon us, balls and shells were flying over our heads, the hill to our right was protecting us from them. We took position on the top of the hill, close behind 'Loeder's battery,' which opened a deadly fire upon the enemy. A rise of ground to our front was lined with the enemies' batteries. They charged upon our battery to left, but 'Loeders' put in such a fire that they had to fall back. A battery at our right did good execution. We could hear the enemy yell as they charged. The balls fell thick around us. One grape shot striking close to the flag staff close to my right. The 15th regulars, 9th and 35th Ohio were at our left and the 87th Indiana behind us. A heavy fire was kept up until dark, when firing ceased and we moved to the right. The enemy retreated during the night and left us victors of the field and to bury their dead and take care of their wounded. Our army followed them slowly to Crab Orchard, and when it was learned that "Braggs' army" was well across the Cumberland river into Tennessee, we marched back to near Lebanon, Ky., where our teams came from Louisville, with knapsacks and blankets.

Oct. 29th. Commenced our march for Nashville, Tenn., via Campbellville, Greenburg, Cave City, Bowling Green and Cave City, where there is a large cave affording a stream of water capable of running a mill. Here we came up with the main portion of the army of Ohio. The railroad between Louisville and Nashville. Marching from forty miles south of Corinth, Miss., through northern Alabama, to southern Tennessee, and then north through the entire states of Tennessee and Kentucky to Louisville, nearly a thousand miles, carrying knapsack, gun and accoutrements, under a southern sun during July and August, much of the way on macadamized roads, through clouds of dust and under poor generalship was nearly enough to make a soldier want to quit, and many did, one way and another.

The rebel army, under Bragg gathered at Murfreesboro, Tenn., some thirty miles S. E. of Nashville, where the army under General Rosencranz

attacked them and forced them back to Tullahoma, after two days' hard fighting, in which we came near losing the first day by having our right flank turned and driven back to near the Nashville Pike, but fortunately the ground was recovered and the rebels were driven back across Stone river, and the next day closing the last days of the year 1862, the Union army swept its enemies from the field.

After camping at Triune, Tenn., some three months, drilling, making expeditions into the country to repel the enemy, much skirmishing taking place as we had commenced to operate under a new commander; about the 23rd of June, 1863, we were ordered to move against the enemy, and will let extracts from the diary of Orderly Sergt. Co. K, 2nd Minn., tell most of the story about General Rosencranz' army campaigning against Chattanooga and Bragg's army, as follows: viz.: "June 23. Orders were given at 5 a. m. "to march at 7 a. m., with tents and baggage. Marched about 8 a. m. to "near Harpeth creek, where we took the road leading to the S. E. resting "quite often through the day, arriving at the Murfreesboro and Eagleville "Pike at sunset, where we bivouacked in a wheat field. Our whole division "is along, viz: 1st brigade, Col. Walker; 2nd brigade, Col. Steadman; 3rd "brigade, Col. Van Diver, and are about 7 miles from M. 24th; marched "about 10 o'clock and reached the Shelbyville and M. pike at 2 p. m. and "marched past a body of troops, and our regiment relieved a regiment of "skirmishers. Companies E, F and K were deployed and a sharp fire was "opened on us from the rebels as soon as the deploying commenced. We "exchanged shots with them for about three hours at about 200 yards. The "rebels opened with a cannon. One shell burst about 15 feet over my head "and I picked up a piece that fell close behind me. The rebels left about 6 "p. m., and we were on the ground within ten minutes afterwards. We "marched back at midnight and built fires. It rained all day long, hard, and "during the skirmishing. 25th. Laid down in wet clothing at midnight with "nothing but rubber blanket to shelter us. We marched to our fate with "the rest of the brigade as soon as it was light. It rained about all night, "but soon after we started it poured down in torrents. * * * Our "forces had a fight at Hoover's gap yesterday. It rained all the forenoon. "25th. Marched at 6 a. m. and struck the 'Pike' soon after and turned our "course south, and soon came up to the balance of Gen. Thomas' Corps. "Gen. T. passed us on our route and it is the first time we have seen him "since last . He is much liked. We formed in line of battle "about noon at the right of the pike and were placed in support of some "batteries on some high hills. Sharp cannonading was kept up for three "hours and we could see the rebels moving back in line. The 18th regulars "and 17th Ohio charged across a low piece of ground and drove upon the "rebel battery and drove them back. The whole rebel line moved back and "nearly the whole 14th corps bivouacked for the night. * * * 26th. "Marched about 6 a. m. and soon struck the Manchester Pike and, after "marching about three miles in the gap (which is a range of hills or bluffs

"each side of the road), we waited some time for batteries and troops to "get into position. While waiting Gen. Thomas passed us while we were "resting, and the old fellow looks natural and in good health. At 10 a. m. "the division formed in line of battle at the right of the pike and marched "forward to support the battery, which took a position on a high knoll in "front of the 2nd Minnesota and on the left of the 9th Ohio, in the center, "and the 87th Indiana on the right; the 35th Ohio in reserve. We then took "position on the summit of the hill to the left of the battery, where we could "see the several batteries playing upon each other. The sight was grand to "behold; not a man of the rebel army was visible, as they kept in the woods "out of sight. We saw their cavalry retreating and our battery threw a few "shells at them, but they burst before reaching them. It rained all the fore- "noon. We bivouacked on the flat between the hills.

"June 27th. Marched early and took the road at the right of the pike "leading towards Tullahoma, until we reached a small town at Duck river, "where we took the left-hand road and marched for Manchester, where we "arrived at one o'clock at night, after wading considerable of a stream at "midnight. Three brigades of rebels retreated ahead of us, but on the same "road to Tullahoma on their retreat to Manchester, were cut off. Gen. "Rosencranz established his headquarters here today and many troops are "arriving. It rained again today. * * *

"June 28th. Laid in camp until about noon, occupying the time in drawing rations, washing, etc. At noon marched six miles and camped on the road to Tullahoma. After marching about four miles the 9th Ohio was sent in advance to feel along for the enemy, and met them a mile further on, when skirmishing commenced and the enemy fell back. We could see the rebels on a hill a half mile in advance. They were mounted on mules and every conceivable thing that could carry a man. After remaining in line a short time we bivouacked and cooked supper. It rained in the forenoon quite hard. It appears that the enemy massed their forces at Liberty Gap; expecting us to come that way, consequently we got through Hoovers Gap so easy.

"29th. We were ordered out at 8 a. m. and left our haversacks and blankets. Our brigade relieved another brigade about one and one-half miles out. Companies I and B were deployed as skirmishers and our regiment took the advance of the brigade. We drove the rebel skirmishers back while a sharp fire was kept up and after driving them back three-quarters of a mile, we fell back to our first position to await the arrival of Gen. Reynold's division to relieve us. It began to rain about noon and poured down, wetting us to the skin. The rebs followed us up after they found out we had dropped back. An escort of Gen. Wheeler's rode so near our lines that he was shot through the body and was brought back on a stretcher. He was taking orders to Col. Harrison from Gen. W. He tore up the dispatch, but it was found and read. His horse was captured. We again advanced on the enemy and drove them steadily back about a mile, where they held a strong position on a hill, with a field before us.

They had a battery in position. One piece of ours came up and was put in position in the center of our regiment by the company dropping back, but Gen. Vandever had it moved to the road on our left. They fired two shots and limbered up when the rebel battery opened much nearer than was expected, the ball just passed our cannon and struck the horse of the doctor of the 35th Ohio, in the breast and passed through him lengthwise. We lay for an hour within 300 yards of their battery while our skirmishers were firing, as we did not wish to hold any more of the ground than we then held. It rained in torrents the most of the afternoon and we retired at dark, wet and hungry, and had to wade three creeks.

"June 30th. Laid in camp all day. Occupied the time in washing up, inspection, etc. Troops are coming in very fast. Reynolds' division camped one-half mile ahead of us. Rousseau's division camped nearby and General Sheridan's division camped at our right. All the surplus baggage is sent back, everything but a rubber blanket and a shelter tent to the man. We have been the whole time since we left Triune, with nothing but a rubber blanket, and it has rained every day since the 23rd, until today, and it has made the roads very bad, consequently it has retarded Gen. Rosencranz's movements. It is thought that we would have gotten into Tullahoma behind Bragg's army if it had not been for the bad roads. Weather pleasant today.

"July 1st, 1863. We were ordered, at 10 o'clock a. m., to be ready to march immediately with two days' rations. Marched directly towards Tullahoma, marched through a dense grove of black oak on each side of a narrow road. Arrived in the town of Tullahoma about 2 o'clock p. m. and found enemy had gone. Our division was the first in town. One mile east of town we came to a line of breastworks hastily thrown up, with a half a mile of trees felled for an abattis. The works were much stronger to our right front. Gen. Alex. McCook came into town soon after we got there. After resting about two hours we took a position to bivouack. The town was nearly deserted, only a few women remaining. * * * The enemy left a number of siege guns, entrenching tools, cornmeal, tents, etc. We did not destroy anything except the carriages of the guns. Squads of rebel prisoners are continually coming in, taken by our cavalry. They report Bragg's forces at from 35 to 45,000. Bragg's army worked on breastworks until 8 o'clock last night and at 2 o'clock a general retreat was ordered and the last left in sight of our column that first entered. Troops are passing continuously. Our boys are well supplied with tents and covers found about the houses. Weather fine and exceedingly warm today. We learned that the rebel Gen., Stearns, was killed, day before yesterday, in skirmishing with us.

"2nd. Marched early this morning, took a road leading southeast, east of the railroad, while McCook's corps went to the right of the railroad. We passed a number of 'Secesh' wagons broken down and clothing strewn by the road-side, cornmeal was scattered all along the road. Cannonading com-

menced ahead of us about 10 o'clock. We had to move slow on account of the amount of troops moving on the road. Bigelow and Beard took, with two men of the 14th Ohio, eleven prisoners today. They got strayed from the regiment and came onto them. Buckrer's division is said to be in front of us. We bivouacked at 4 o'clock, in the woods about 8 miles from Tullahoma. Weather hot.

"July 3rd. We waited until noon for Rousseau's division to cross Elk river, which is much swollen by the recent rains. Our brigade moved down to the river about 12 o'clock. It was a novel sight to see the troops crossing the stream which was about six rods wide and four feet deep, with swift current. Two ropes were stretched across for men to hang onto to keep from going down stream. Some would strip naked, do their things in a rubber blanket and string it with their accoutrements on their bayonets, then they would make their way across, some by ropes and others hanging onto horses' tails. I noticed Captain Roper (our division quartermaster) busy with his horse hauling the boys across and he would take nearly a dozen at a time. Someone remarked that it was too many hanging on to his horse's tail when Captain R. said, 'I'll pull them through if the tail don't pull out.' Some lost their haversacks, others their accoutrements, etc. One of the 10th Kentucky was drowned, and a number of Rousseau's division is said to have been drowned. Our brigade all got across about four o'clock and went into bivouack about three-quarters of a mile from the ford. There was a heavy shower today until ten o'clock, until about noon. Vicksburg is reported taken and Lee's army whipped out by General Meade, who superseded Hooker. We have to move very slowly on account of the roads and streams and our transportation is doubtful whether we come up with the enemy before they reach Chattanooga.

"July 4th. We moved forward about a mile to a better camping ground. "Rousseau's division moved forward from where we camped near Winchester "and Deckard Pike. A salute of 35 guns was fired by the 4th regular battery. * * * Have to live on mush with very little meat and salt. We "never have been so short of rations before. * * * *

"Our teams, that have been back to Manchester, came up today, bringing "our shelter tents, but no provisions. 7th. Rained nearly all night last "night. Have stuck our tents in order today and signs of a stay here. Men "started last night for provisions and succeeded in getting a few crackers. "Got a pound of crackers to the man, meal all gone."

Here Orderly Sergt. Reed, whose duty was to see to the drawing of proper rations for the men of his company, K, was informed by some of his boys that they had just come from division headquarters, that they had seen rations issued there to rebel citizens and rebel deserters, which made him indignant, as no doubt they were the rations that belonged to his own boys, and presuming that the attention of their commanding officers was called to the fact by a public complaint, made it, in word, nearly in the following

form: "Camp near Elk River, Tenn., July 10th. 1863. To the Nashville Union. We, of the 2nd regiment, Minnesota, of Van Deveer's brigade, 14th Army Corps, have been marching night and day in mud and water nearly two weeks and have captured Tullahoma, and as our reward we have been put on half and three-fourths rations, while the balance is being fed out to rebel citizens and deserters. We think they ought to seek their grub where they do their rights, within the rebel lines, and by knowing if this is done by the order Gen. Brannan, Gen. Thomas or Gen. Rosencranz would oblige. **MANY SOLDIERS.**"

The Nashville Union was distributed through camp the very next day and the boys that discovered the letter, hailed it with cheers of joy. The supply of lawful rations was at once made to the satisfaction of all, except, probably, Brannan, a new imported general from the eastern army, of the "McClelland type," who at once busied himself finding out who wrote the letter to the Nashville Union, asking "who was responsible," and he soon found out from the "Union's office," for the sergeant's own bunkmate did not know that his Orderly had written such a letter. In consequence of finding out who had violated the rules of war that had caused him censure, he issued an order worded nearly as follows:

Headquarters 3rd Division 14th Army Corps, July 20th, 1863.

To Colonel James George,

Commanding 2nd Minnesota Regiment.

Place First Sergeant A. H. Reed, of Co. K, in close confinement and keep him until further orders.

(Signed) J. M. BRANNAN,
Brigader General.

A leaf in his army diary, dated July 23rd, reads as follows: "Dickinson and myself got a pass to go blackberrying today. Went as far as Elk river. On return to camp found order from Gen. Brannan for my arrest, and to be placed in close confinement.

"July 24th. I spent last night in the guard-house, a prisoner for the first time in my life. There has been charges preferred against me, but Col. George has been to see Gen. Brannan and found out the cause of my arrest to be for writing a letter to the Nashville Union asking 'who was responsible for the act of keeping the soldiers on half or three-quarter rations, and issue the balance to citizens.' The sympathy of the officers and men seems to be with me, and while I have that, I feel sure I have done nothing wrong. I am permitted to go to my quarters without guard. There is a day of retribution coming.

"28th. I handed in a written request for a copy of the charges and specifications day before yesterday, but they cannot be gotten in. Col. George has promised to send them to me as soon as they come. It is humiliating to be under arrest, but as long as I am not conscious of having committed any wrong, I do not feel in the least humiliated.

"Camp Thomas, near Winchester, Tenn., July 31, 1863. This is my eighth day under arrest and no signs of a courtmartial. The officers of the regiment have signed a request for my release, unbeknown to me, stating that what I had written was done through 'inadvertency' as told to me by Lieut. Scott, to which statement I objected, telling him that I knew what I was writing, I had nothing to take back, and if they would give me a trial I would prove everything I had written was true. * * * If I can be of more service to my government in putting down this rebellion by laying in the guard-house I am willing to stay so during the war. Our generals ought to know. * * *

"Aug. 3rd. The officers of my regiment had signed a request for my release, which had been forwarded to Gen. Thomas, with proper endorsements, and returned today by him, saying that an order had been given for a court martial.

"5th. One year ago today our beloved General, Robert L. McCook, was shot a number of miles southwest of this place. The army seems to be lying idle. * * *

"6th. This day is ordered by the president to be kept as thanksgiving. Gen. R. L. McCook died one year ago today, near Salem. He was shot by a rebel guerrilla, while riding in an ambulance, sick. The surrounding country, for five miles around where the assassination took place, paid a severe penalty for the wanton act. * * * Aug. 11. Our division was reviewed today by Gen. Rosencranz. It is the first chance we have had of seeing him. He seems to be a very pleasant and familiar man and does not put on so much style as some others. * * *

"Aug. 16th. Received orders this morning to march immediately. Left camp about 10 a. m. Had not proceeded over half a mile when a terrific thunder shower came up. Bolts of lightning struck trees within a few rods of us and rain fell in torrents. Such peals of thunder I never heard exceeded. It seemed that we had invoked the wrath of the 'Almighty' by our military movement on a Sunday, as it is. It rained about one hour when we proceeded, passing Deckard station, and on the same road we marched on a year ago towards Pelham. The whole army appears to be moving towards Chattanooga. * * *

"18th. Ascended the steep and rugged sides of Cumberland mountain. Found a good road on top along the ridge and camped, after marching about seven miles, at 'University Place,' where the rebel general Polk has laid the foundation for a university. It is a splendid site on the summit of the mountain, with a splendid spring near-by. A steep bluff, from which a splendid view of the valley below can be seen for miles." * * *

"21st. Marched at noon and struck Battle Creek some two miles east and followed down the right bank until we reached the Tennessee river. Camped about three miles above Bridgeport, Alabama, and the same dis-

"tance from the Georgia line, due east. The rebels occupy the opposite bank of the river and shoot across at our men.

"22nd. Have been down to the river and heard our boys talk with the rebels. They keep up a continuous conversation by mutual agreement, not a shot is fired. 23rd. John Barber, Charley Latham and myself have been to the top of the mountain today to take a spy-glass view of the opposite side of the river, and could see the Tennessee for four miles below and four miles above. Bridgeport, four miles below, was plainly seen, and the remains of the railroad bridge that the rebels had destroyed. No rebel camp is to be seen, although rebel pickets occupy the opposite side of the river. Three rebels came over yesterday and wish to stay. Have been in swimming today in the Tennessee river, and swam half way over to the rebel pickets. Had a long conversation with them. They promised to let me back if I would come over, but I dare not risk them. * * *

"25th. Three of our boys, one from Co. K (Bill Haskins) crossed the river today and had a long talk with the rebel pickets. They promised to let our boys come back if they would come over and kept their word. They shook hands like old acquaintances and wanted them to stay and take supper with them, but fearing that their officer of the day might come around they dare not.

"26th. The rebel pickets refuse to receive our boys as visitors as their officers forbid it. Forty rebel deserters, it is said, came over today. We take a bath at the confluence of Battle creek. * * *

"27th. Two of our companies have been building rafts today, and it is said that a part of our force is to cross on them. More deserters came over today.

"29th. Our pickets were put across the river about 4 p. m. on the rafts and canoes. A regiment of rebel cavalry was seen over the river this morning. * * *

"Sunday, Aug. 30th. Our brigade crossed the river today on rafts and canoes. Our regiment crossed near night and camped about half a mile from the river. Horses swam over beside the boats. The river is about four hundred yards wide at this point. The artillery is not yet over. * * *

"Waiting for the artillery to cross. The boys find plenty of sweet and Irish potatoes, which are a rarity to us. * * *

"Tuesday, Sept. 1st. Moved camp forward to near Shell Mound. Only one team has got across the river. Camped at the foot of the mountain at the railroad. Some of our boys have been out rambling today. They found a New England family living on the mountain. One of them Professor Gillford. * * *

"Marched at 7 a. m. and some 5 miles out as the other brigades could "not get up the mountain in time for us we proceeded to march back about "a mile to near "Nick-a-Jack" cave, at the northeast corner of Georgia. The "cave is a great natural curiosity, men having been in 11 miles. A salt- "peter works are at its mouth, which has supplied the confederates with "large amounts of saltpeter. * * *

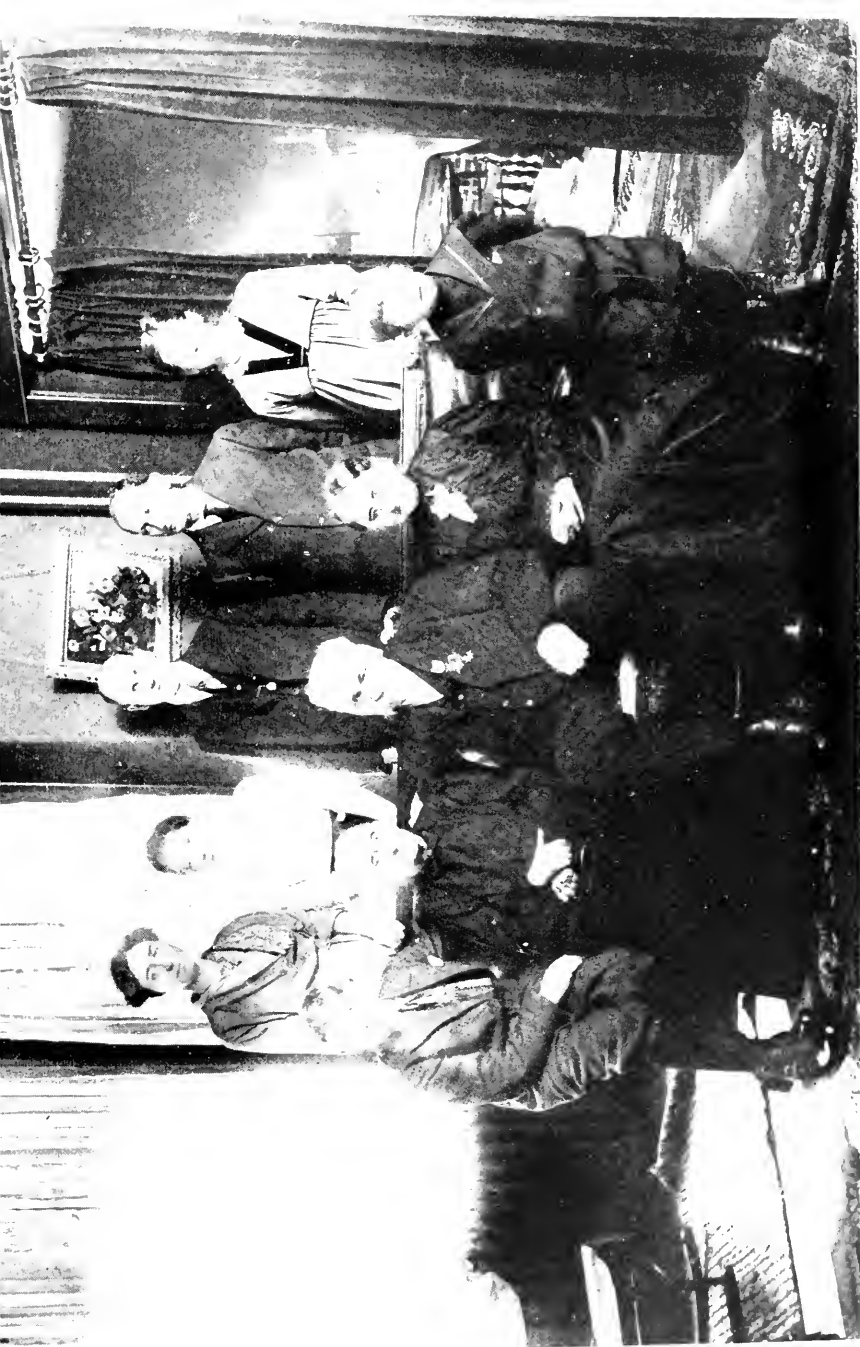
"6th. Today we moved up to the top of Raccoon mountain, at Capt. "Freighter's coal mine. We followed up a valley about five miles, where a "railroad track is laid to the mines. The mountain is very steep and haz- "ardous for teams and artillery. These coal mines have supplied Charles- "ton, S. C., with coal. Are now in the state of Georgia. * * *

"7th. Marched nine miles today and camped about noon in a deep "valley. Roads very dusty. Crittenden's Corps camped near. Day very "hot. Good springs near-by. Sixteen miles to Chattanooga. * * *

"Laid in Lookout valley all day. General Van Cleve's division camped "near us. Our band serenaded him tonight. Crittenden's whole corps is "near. Ninth Chattanooga is reported evacuated. * * *

"10th. Marched early this morning; course south, down Lookout val- "ley. Lookout mountain close to our left and Raccoon to our right. Valley "about three-quarters of a mile wide. Came onto the 'Wells Valley Railroad' "3 miles north of Trenton. Marched about 15 miles. Came up to Rey- "nolds' division and had to stop for the night. The bed of the railroad bears "along our track, but no further than Trenton.

"Sept. 11th. Marched at 8 a. m.; crossed a creek and keeping close to "Lookout mountain. Had to halt about noon for other troops to cross the "mountain. We halted near a high point of Lookout mountain where it "breaks off from a south course and bears east, then a south and west "course, forming a cove or basin. At the foot of this point a furnace is "standing for manufacturing pig-iron, as ore is plenty. Laid until dark, "when we took two days' rations and left the teams. Marched until 10 at "night, when we halted upon a rise of ground in the center of a large cove, "surrounded on nearly every side by a high range of mountains. Orders to "stop two hours and we laid down without tents or blankets to cover us, as "we expected to move soon. Lights could be seen moving along up the moun- "tain side as high as the top. Bands were playing as they ascended and "troops were moving the whole night long. We lay until morning of the "12th. when we moved up the mountain in a zig-zag course until reaching "the top. The side is very steep, nearly 45 degrees. Half way up the moun- "tain there is a level spot where a family of four children and a woman "were in a starving condition. They were so weak that they were unable to "be out of bed. Our boys gave them their rations and money, some four "hundred dollars it was said. We arrived over the mountain 6 miles about



GROUP REED FAMILY AT EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY

From left to right, standing, Miss Della Child, Miss Cora L. Reed, Frank E. Axel H. Jr., Mrs. Axel, Jr.
Sitting, Axel H. 3d, Mrs. Nettie M. Reed, A. H. Sr., Mrs. Emily M. Reed, Edward W.



"noon and camped at the foot of the mountain (Lookout). Troops all "march out light.

"SUNDAY, Sept. 13th (1863). Laid in camp here all day; nothing "important; plenty of camp rumors rife. A fight occurred here yesterday, "the eleventh, in which the 11th Michigan, 19th Illinois and 18th regulars "were engaged, as they occupied the outposts about four miles at the cross- "road, where the mountain road intersects with the valley road from Chat- "tanooga to Rome. Our forces (one division under Gen. Nagle) by a force "estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand, were driven back. It was neces- "sary to fall back to protect the train. Our side lost about 100 killed, "wounded and missing. The rebel loss was estimated at two or three hun- "dred. Our men remained unburied on the field yesterday, partly devoured "by dogs. The rebel object was probably only to drive us back from the "road so that their trains could pass on towards Atlanta, as this corps of "the enemy had been cut off by our coming over the mountain at this unex- "pected point, but not in sufficient force to stop the enemy from passing. It "was impossible to get our batteries over the mountains in time to resist "their passing on. Gen. Thomas was present and hurried up reinforce- "ments. The enemy was gone next morning, which we ascertained when "we moved out. The 11th Michigan and one company of the 19th Illinois "had to throw away their knapsacks, it is reported. The rebels stripped "them of their contents, changing their clothes, leaving their own ragged "clothes in place.

"Near Pigeon Gap, Ga., Sept. 14th, '63. I was released from confine- "ment yesterday, to return to my company, but still under arrest. I am in "hopes to have a trial before long. I have now suffered many indignities "for which I shall long remember their authors. I have been a subject of "the guard-house in close confinement 51 days. I am nearly sick, caused by "being kept inactive. * * *

"Are laying in McLamores Gap or Cove made by Pigeon mountain "branching off from Lookout mountain, which is two thousand feet high, "extending East."

"15th. Moved E. S. east five miles to near Pigeon and Hagger's Gap, "near where the fight commenced on the 11th. We occupy a ridge near "Pigeon mountain, where the enemy is said to be in force.

"16th. Laid in camp and polished up. 'Lee's' mill (Lee and Gordon's "mill) is on Mill creek close to our rear. Bald Headed mountain to our "front. The enemy's pickets are only a mile distant. We can hear their "drums and see their camp smoke plainly.

"Sept. 17. Received orders about 7 a. m. to move immediately. Every- "thing ready at 8 and moved E. northeast about six miles to where the "enemy had attacked Gen. Reynolds and driven in his pickets. Halted

"about an hour when we were ordered back to the creek, about two miles, "when we unslung knapsacks, left them and hurried on to bring up the train, "as it was reported that the enemy had attacked it. Marched back to Big "Spring, within half mile of our old camp. Two companies of rebels had "just left as we got there. They had robbed the 38th Ohio Sutler, as he "was behind, and that was all the damage they did. We could see the dust "rise as the enemy moved along the foot of the mountain, 2 miles distant. "Five of our boys came near being taken prisoners as they went out forag- "ing. They went within 80 rods of their pickets and talked with some of "them.

"There seems to be a great battle pending with near a hundred thou- "sand men on each side. Our side commanded by General Rosencrans and "the rebels by Gen. Bragg. Our army consists of three corps, the 14th, 20th "and 21st, commanded respectively by Generals Thomas, McCook and Crit- "tenden.

"Saturday, Sept. 19. Received orders to march at 4 p. m. yesterday "and marched all night, about N. E., as fast as the blockaded condition "of the road would permit. Halted at 8 o'clock this morning for breakfast, "but did not have time to cook any; got coffee partly cooked and had to go "on. Kept on the road leading northeast towards Ringold, and about 13 "miles from Chattanooga turned off from the main road to the right toward "Chickamaugua Creek, where we saw our troops in position, expecting "the enemy. Skirmishing commenced at about 9 a. m. and at 9:30 the 2nd "brigade was hotly engaged. Our brigade took position on their left "on the point of the ridge, sloping to the south, east and north. The "2nd Minnesota took position on the extreme left. Smith's Co. I, 4th Reg- "ular Battery close to our right. * * * Battle of..... "Saturday, September 19th, '63, at ten o'clock the rebels advanced on us. "Hard firing lasted about an hour, when the enemy fell back. A number of "our men were carried back wounded. I had no gun when I went in, as I "was under arrest, and deprived of gun and accoutrements, but one that "belonged to the first man that was wounded, and that he had been using, "belonged to Co. C. I got it and made the best use of it I could. One or "two companies on our right were ordered to swing back so that the cannon "could use grape and cannister as the rebels were close onto us. The whole "line, seeing the right falling back, commenced with some confusion, but "were soon quiet, laid down, and kept up a withering fire. The fire of the "enemy ceased about 11 a. m., when we found the enemy was flanking us "on the left. We marched by the left flank and filed left and formed front "to the east. They opened on us before we got into position, killing Sergt. "Holdship, of Co. D, and mortally wounding James A. Bigelow, of my Co. K. "Another heavy fire was opened on the enemy, which was kept up until 11:30 "o'clock a. m., when the enemy disappeared, but soon appeared before our "front, facing south. The Regular brigade of Rousseau's old division, 1st

"Div. 14th Army C., consisting of the 15th, 16th, 18th and 19th Regular Infantry had advanced in the direction we had changed from and again fronting south. The firing had hardly commenced when back came our own men enmasse, the regular brigade in utter confusion, some of them running through our ranks, without guns or hats. We succeeded in stopping some of them but the most ignominiously fled to the rear. As soon as they were past, we opened on the enemy, who were following closely on a charge, having captured Loomis's battery of 7 pieces. They were soon driven back, the 9th Ohio following them on a charge, recapturing the battery. Some of the regular brigade was rallied by Gen. Brannan and pushed forward, he telling them that his men had retaken their lost battery and for them to go and haul it off. We found ourselves being flanked again on our left when we quickly changed front to the east, when the enemy came on us with a rush, but every man stuck to his post and they failed to get up to us, but kept pressing towards our left (then extending north), when we made a left backward wheel and formed front north just opposite of our first front and near the same ground. Robert McClellan was mortally wounded while fronting east (of Co. K). The enemy was again repulsed, leaving us in full possession of the field. Wm. Evans, of my Co., visited the ground over which we had fought and counted 143 dead rebels killed opposite our last front. The fight ended on our part of the field about noon (19), when firing commenced about a half mile to our right. Our brigade was relieved and moved a short distance to the rear for a support. Towards night we were taken towards the right a mile and a half, to where General Van Cleve's division had fallen back. Some of his troops behaved badly. About sunset we took position on an elevated ridge sloping to the east, where we laid during the night. Heavy firing continued until long after dark. General Nagle's division being engaged.

"We were up early Sunday morning (20th.) The sun rose red and fiery. The smoke was dense in our front. No firing at 7 and some thought that the enemy would not attack but about 7:30 skirmishing commenced. Our brigade formed in double column and moved a half mile for support. Our brigade formed in double column and moved forward a half mile for support, the left (north) and formed line of battle, then changed to the east. Heavy artillery firing commenced about 8 a. m., which soon brought on heavy musketry. Cannon balls nearly all passed over our heads, some striking close to us. We moved forward towards the firing through the woods with much underbrush and into an open field where a block house stood (the Kelly house), a battery stood in position pointing south. We formed on the right of the battery, but had hardly got laid down when orders came to change front to the left and had hardly got into position when the enemy fired from the woods on us. The 9th Ohio, which was in our front, while the balls whizzed over our heads like hail, not a man could remain unhit had he been standing up, in a few minutes came back in a rush and laid down behind us, when we opened a withering fire on the rebels. Our men were firing over breastworks two hundred yards to our right. * * *

CHICKAMAUGA

ONE OF THE NATIONS GREATEST BATTLES.

"The sound of cannon and musketry was terrific. Shell and shot were flying through the air in all directions, with all the hideous sounds imaginable. In about half an hour the enemy's fire slackened, when the 9th Ohio rallied, fixed bayonets and moved forward on a charge, closely followed by the 2nd Minnesota. After gaining the day at the woods we laid down by column by regiment, 35th, 9th Ohio and 2nd Minnesota, the 87th Indiana being on our left. Two rebel guns played on us with grape and canister from the left oblique. Our cannon fired over us at the rebel battery from 300 yards behind us and diagonally across us. The enemy was re-enforced and pressed hard. The 35th Ohio was ordered back to form in our rear, also the 9th Ohio in a few minutes, then we took our turn at firing. Forming again behind the other two, and they behind us again after exhausting their ammunition. At this juncture the troops on our left commenced giving way. I cast my eyes to the left and saw our men running back, but still we kept up a steady fire to the left oblique. The enemy passed around that way. The fire was terrible on us, many shots taking effect. Sergeant Pomeroy of my company laid about six feet from me. I saw him just as a ball struck him in the top of his head. He raised his head a little, gave a groan and his face dropped upon the ground as he lay quivering. I could see that he still breathed. A cannon ball struck Francis F. Sulterious, of Co. G, about one rod to my right and took off his arm and tearing his leg. He lived but a short time. John A. Cutting was shot through the head and hardly moved afterwards. Corporal Alex. Metzger was also shot through the head and laid close by Cutting's right side and but a few feet from me. Pomeroy, Cutting and Metzger belonged to my company. Wm. Hamilton and John C. Smith were helped back badly wounded. The groans of our own and rebel dying and wounded lying in close proximity was terrible. I lay just in front of a large pine tree and a grape shot struck in it just over my head. All the rest of the troops had fallen back across the field to the battery leaving us without any support and alone with no troops on our left flank. When our Colonel saw this he ordered us back which was made in tolerable good order, forming again behind the battery, in its old position. We were ordered to leave our knapsacks if we wished. The rebels passed on up towards the left (between us and Chattanooga) as we could hear the rattling of musketry as they moved forward. All our field and staff officers had their horses shot. Major Davis being slightly

"wounded in the head. Col. George had a ball pass through his boot. This fight lasted one hour by the watch. * * *

"Col. Bishop requested me to go down over the ground we had charged over and look for his horse and get his pistol which was left in the holster, where he fell. I failed to find them, but found a horse that I thought was his but had been stripped of saddle and bridle. I was soon on the ground where we had fought. It was a horrible sight to look at the men of my own regiment, lying in line just as they were shot, on their faces. Sergt. Pomeroy, Corporal Metzger and little Johnny Cutting, who had long been my messmate lay there within ten feet of each other, just as though they were sleeping. Sergt. Pomeroy was still breathing. A deep feeling came over me that I cannot express, but still I felt not like shedding a tear for they had died gloriously, fighting the battle of a righteous cause. I hurried back to my regiment, found them lying down, waiting the approach of the enemy, as the rattling of musketry could be plainly heard. Our brigade was cut off from the rest of our division, and from the main army. A rebel battery soon fired on us from a southerly direction and a severe artillery duel progressed for half an hour. We moved off by the right flank, nearly west, towards where the fighting continued. Soon came into a large corn field, a narrow ridge running along on our left, where our forces were stationed, the enemy being on the opposite side. Granger's men were just coming from the right of us. We were taken up along the side of the Ridge, and stationed along its summit to the right of a house, used for a hospital. This was about 2:00 o'clock p. m. The 21st Ohio was occupying a line in front of us with five shooting rifles, which we relieved as they were out of ammunition. The 9th Ohio and 87th Indiana were on our left, the 35th Ohio placed on our right. The enemy soon came up to take the hill but were repulsed. We occupied the place of the 21st Ohio, when they became short of ammunition and they moved to the rear. * * *

"From this time until dark the rebels made several charges, coming on in full force, with the determination of taking the position, regardless of loss. Once they succeeded in planting their flag on a slight breast work our forces had laid up, but the color bearer was shot down, their colors captured and the rebels hurled back. The 9th Ohio made one charge over the hill and lost many men in the fool-hardy act. Darkness came on leaving us victors and in possession of the Ridge (Snodgrass) but the enemy held most of the battle ground of the two days' fighting. The hill was still ours and that was the key to our safe retreat. The enemy ceased to assault and indications showed that they had withdrawn, for a rebel came up into our lines who had been after water, who was much surprised to find himself among Yankees. He said that when he started after the water his regiment (rebels) lay just at the foot of the ridge and when he returned there they were gone and he supposed they had taken the hill. We confiscated his seven canteens of water which was a great luxury at the time." * * *

"The groans of the rebel wounded in our front was awful and that must have been the greatest slaughter pen of the whole field. Rebel general Buckner had massed twenty thousand men there for the express purpose of taking that Ridge but failed. * * *

"Monday, Sept. 21st. At 7 P. M. last evening we were ordered to withdraw from that bloody scene and to keep as quiet as possible we being the last brigade that left the field. The balance had safely retreated towards Chattanooga. Arrived within four miles of C. (Rossville) about 12 o'clock. I helped Henry C. Roberts back of my company who was badly wounded in the shoulder. I made him a comfortable bed of straw and my shelter tent-built up a fire and rested with him the balance of the night. No surgeon or hospital attendant could be found to aid the wounded a particle who lay thickly around the fires—suffering from the cold night added to the pain of their wounds. They bore all patiently like martyrs. I found the regiment near by in the morning what boys there were left were in good cheer and just receiving rations for the first time in three days. My company fell in and counted off—numbering six files (12 men) with a little fellow by the name of Frank Tovy, belonging to the 16th regulars who had fought bravely in our company ever since his regt. retreated through our ranks on the 19th. We lay there in an open field in line by brigades merely talking over events of the past two days until noon when our pickets were fired upon when we were marched to the top of the hill (Mission Ridge) where we lay until dark." * * *

"This was near Rossville, between two mountains, four miles from Chattanooga. It was reported through the day that the enemy withdrew from the battle field when we did and left it unoccupied."

"Tuesday, Sept. 22, we marched back towards Chattanooga. What was to be done, was thought by many. It was reported that the teams and troops were crossing the river (Tennessee). Were we to abandon Chattanooga and give back all we had gained? I never knew what it was to be faint-hearted before until then when signs showed that we were going to evacuate Chattanooga. I was really heart sick at the idea. If any one could have assured me that we would make a stand a great load would have been taken from my mind. On we marched, neared town and halted, made coffee and rested until about 8 a. m., when we moved up to a frail line of works that had been constructed by the rebels, took our positions, stacked arms and went to throwing up breastworks just at the left of a partly finished fort. (Fort Nagle.) Here we remained continuously strengthening our line of works until the first of October. * * *

"The rebels moved up and encircled us from river to river, above and below Chattanooga, Tenn., cutting off our transportation by the Tennessee river, which greatly reduced our supply of food. * * *

"Thursday, Oct. 1st. The new month commences cloudy and the afternoon rainy. Last night was a sad one for us, as the night was rainy and our new constructed 'bunks' did not shed water and we took the full benefit of all the rain, and in the morning we were completely saturated. The trenches are ankle deep in mud and the continual tramp of soldiers mixes it well up.

" * * * Oct. 2nd. Report has come in that the rebels (Wheeler's Cavalry) have burned the train of our army corps. They were coming from Bridgeport, loaded with rations, clothing and ammunition. Over three hundred wagons were destroyed. The teamsters got away with most of the mules. * * *

"Oct. 5th. About 9 a. m. a rebel signal flag was observed on the summit of Lookout mountain. Soon after a few guns were fired along the rebel lines at our works, when nearly a dozen guns from the side of Lookout opened and kept up a brisk fire all the afternoon, while a 32-pound siege gun kept playing upon us from two and one-half miles distant to our front. The balls passed over our lines to our rear and just over the left of our brigade. The guns from Lookout mountain threw a number of shells into our camp, but succeeded in wounding only two men and killing one horse. I noticed Gen. Thomas, standing on the fort, while the shell and shot came close to him. * * *

"Oct. 8th. One year ago today the battle of Perryville took place. The Union armies have achieved much the past year. One year more will probably crush secession. * * *

"Oct. 9th. Commissioners Dean and Stone, from Minnesota, arrived here yesterday and today proceeded to take the vote of the regiment. Everything passed off quietly. Hardly a Democratic (or copperhead) vote was cast. Col. George went the straight Union ticket. The greatest anxiety there was by every man wishing to get a true Union ticket, uncontaminated by a mixture of Copperheads. * * *

"Saturday, Oct. 12th. I visited our wounded boys in hospital today, and found them all in good spirits. McClellan and Roberts, of my company, Sergt. Keen, of Co. H, Jones of E, Sylvester of E, Fitch and Work of Co. A, Reynolds of A, and Sergt. Cavoeizel, of F, all getting along well. Keen had his right arm amputated, but in good spirits; Jones has his right arm amputated near the shoulder. Flags of truce have been corresponding between the rebels and us today. * * *

"Oct. 28th. Gen. Rosencranz has been relieved from the command of this army and Gen. Thomas assumes command. * * *

"Oct. 31st. A steamboat went down the river yesterday morning for Bridgeport after rations. Boats can come up within six miles of here now and we will have plenty of rations soon. Visited town today and assisted

"George H. Wiley, of my company, to the hospital. The town is barren of anything worth buying. The rebels fired a few shots at our camp this afternoon from the top of Lookout mountain, but none of them reached us. * * *

"Nov. 2. Considerable cannonading has taken place between the rebel batteries on Lookout mountain and our batteries, one on the other side of the river at Moccasin Point, close at the foot of Lookout and from Fort Nagle. The rebels fired three shots about noon at our Pontoon party at the river, the shell passing over our camp, two lighting in town and one bursting high in air over our hospitals. * * *

"Nov. 3rd. The rebels threw more shells at us. One shell weighing 24 pounds passed down through the roof of one of the hospitals, a short distance back of us, passing down through every floor and into the ground without bursting and passed just at the foot of a sick man's bed. Some shells burst high in the air above us. Drew two days' rations from the 4th to the morning of the 6th, drew 1 pound of crackers per man, a little coffee and bacon is all we get, but we are bound to stand it rather than to give up Chattanooga to the villians that would destroy this nation. * * *

"Tuesday, Nov. 10th. I have made out three muster rolls today. Paymaster is around it is rumored. The boys will welcome him this time if ever for they have been out of the needful for a long time. Received notice of the death of John W. Shontz, who was wounded at Chickamaugua, towards the close of the fight Sunday afternoon. A rebel bullet lodged in his bowels, and he was sent to Stevenson hospital. He was a good soldier and well liked by all. 11th. George W. Wiley, of Co. K, died and was buried yesterday. Poor fellow, he has been with the company until a few days ago. Chronic diarrhoea. No friends to mourn. * * *

"Nov. 13th. We have been paid four months' pay, until Oct. 31st, by paymaster Rhoads. The boys hail pay day with a good heart, although a number do not draw 1-8th their pay this time, as they have money due them. 'Chuckaluck' will be resumed now until a few get all the money there is, when it will stop until next pay day. * * *

"Monday, Nov. 16th. Generals Grant, Thomas, Brannan and Beard ride through our camp occasionally, looking after the welfare of the army. Gen. Beard (commanding division) comes around and drills our camp guard quite often. He undertook to instruct a sentinel of the 9th Ohio who was guarding the colors in the manual of arms when the 9th boy protested and said: 'Dat's not de way we drill by a damn site.' Gen. Beard left the 9th boy to do his own kind of drill. * * *

"Friday, Nov. 20th, '63. General Sherman is said to have reached this place and is going to take his command on our left. It appears that preparations are being made to drive Bragg's rebel army from their stronghold,

"occupying Lookout mountain south of us, Missionary ridge, forming a semi-circle out three miles from the city, to the Tennessee river above. We have been besieged here ever since the 22nd of September, on one-half and three-quarter rations, but the rank and file of the army have good heart and all we ask is the privilege of fighting our enemy and driving them from their stronghold. The Tennessee river forms an "ox-bow" and the main part of the city of Chattanooga is in the 'apex' where our army lies, hemmed in on three sides, south, west and north, leaving us but one way out by a wagon road to the southwest over the Cumberland mountains. General Hooker has brought the 11th and 12th corps from the east, camped in Lookout valley, near the base of Lookout mountain; Gen. Sherman brought a portion of the army of the Tennessee from Vicksburg, secreted them behind Waldron's ridge on the north and west side of the river, while 'Pap Thomas' holds the army of the Cumberland in hand ready to strike a heavy blow when Gen. U. S. Grant says the word. * * *

"Sunday, Nov. 22. Our company with the brass band, turned out this afternoon and accompanied their deceased comrade, Gilbert Jackson to his long resting place. It is the last act of respect that we shall ever have to show to the departed comrade. He has gone from this world of trouble, where wars and conflicts rage, to one of peace and quietude. While our band was playing a solemn dirge over his grave, our cannon were booming from Fort Wood, throwing missiles of death and destruction into the enemy's camp. In another part of the camp, unprincipled squads of men are gathered together gambling, by a game called 'chuck-a-luck,' common in the army. Tonight brings us a renewal of orders to march in the morning with 100 rounds of cartridges, with two days' rations. A fight is expected, for we cannot move far without having one. God grant that we may be victorious. Whose lot it is to fall no one knows but Him that directs all. We have the consolation to know that we fall in a noble cause. * * *

"Monday, Nov. 23. Fell in line at 4 o'clock and stacked arms and remained ready to move, but was not called upon until about 3 o'clock, when we marched to the front, outside of our breastworks and in front of Fort Nagle. The 11th corps came over the river last night and laid during the day at the right of Fort Wood. Our forces advanced on the rebels on the left and heavy cannonading and musketry took place. The object is thought to be to turn the enemy's right and get possession of Missionary Ridge. * * *

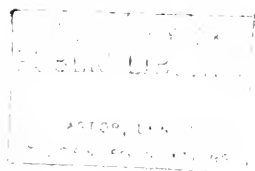
"Tuesday, Nov. 24th, 1863. Bivouacked last night in line of battle about half a mile in front of Fort Nagle (east). All quiet along our front, but considerable firing occurred away to our left where it is said that our men have possession of Missionary ridge. About 8 a. m. we heard a skirmish fire of Hooker's men, over the point of Lookout mountain, and by spells until about 11 o'clock, when it appeared closer, and steadier, it became evident that our men were driving the rebels and gaining the mountain.

“Our batteries opened heavily and we could plainly see the shells burst far
“up the side of the mountain near the point. At 12 the firing became heavier
“and we saw the rebels come running over the ridge in haste, followed closely
“by our men. Every man along our line cheered lustily for the success of
“our boys. The rebels retreated across the field and over their own line of
“works, to the edge of the woods, where they still resisted the advance of
“our forces as our victorious column rushed across at double quick. The
“side of the mountain being steep and rocky the rebels had the advantage in
“ground, as they could fight behind rocks. The heavy firing ceased about 2
“p. m., and only desultory firing until 4 o'clock, when the rebels were rein-
“forced and advanced to drive our men back, and at this writing the bat-
“teries are raging hotly. Our batteries have moved down to Chattanooga
“creek, and are keeping up a brisk fire on the rebels. A thick fog has set-
“tled over the side of the mountain and shut out the exciting scene from
“our view.

“I returned to camp (in Chattanooga) about 4 o'clock to draw a day's
“ration for the men and take out to them. Rainy and signs of a bad
“night.” “The last sentence written with right hand.” * * * *



CAPTAIN A. H. REED
Sitting on Rebel Cannon, on Missionary Ridge,
Tenn., Sept. 17th, 1913, near where he
lost an arm Nov. 25th, 1863.



THE AUTHOR WOUNDED

RESUMING DIARY AFTER 3 MONTHS' REST.

"Feb. 18, 1864. My journal was cut short on November 24th, and has remained unwritten for reasons of an accident which occurred to me November 25th at the storming of Missionary Ridge, which resulted in the loss of my right arm. After returning from camp with rations, to my regiment, we lay in line of battle all night near the picket line. It was a very cold night and we suffered greatly. The fight was kept up by Hooker's men and the enemy on the mountain until 11 o'clock at night and we could distinguish the two lines by the flash of their guns, the rebels leaving the mountain during the night. In the absence of any commissioned officer, the command of the company fell on me. During the forenoon of the 25th, we marched towards our left to the support of Gen. Sherman, but turned back about noon and marched back to the front a little to the left of Fort Wood, and about four o'clock we were ordered to charge the rebel works at the Ridge, without firing a gun—the 2nd Minnesota being deployed in front of the Brigade. The line of works was taken without serious loss. The impetuosity of some of the troops led them over the works and up the Ridge after the enemy. Gen. Grant seeing this, ordered the whole line and support forward; and the whole Ridge in front was swept as if by a 'hurricane' and about fifty pieces of cannon fell into our hands. I reached the top of the Ridge and fired two shots into the retreating and confused rebels, and then in company with more disorganized troops, followed them up every man for himself. After following them some distance I came suddenly near them where they were rallying for a stand around a new Confederate flag. I fired at a rebel that had just mounted a horse to ride off with a piece of artillery, and before I got loaded again a minnie ball struck my right arm, shattering the bone for eight inches above the elbow. I had to lie for some time between the fire of our men and the rebels, before our men succeeded in driving the rebels, which was a happy moment to me. I succeeded in getting off my coat with the help of a wounded comrade, and tearing the strap from my haversack, and tying it above my wound, partially stopping the blood. I walked down to the foot of the Ridge, (meeting our victorious legions rushing onward to victory) about dark, just in time to find a wagon drawn by six mules, going to Chattanooga (3 miles distant) which carried me direct to the 3d Division, 14th Army Corps Hospital, where my arm was amputated about 9 o'clock p. m., Nov. 25th, 1863." * * *

"It is impossible for me to give any thing of an idea of the incidents "and scenes of horror that fell under my own eyes, during my two months "of hospital life in Chattanooga, Tenn. About twelve died in the ward " (room) I was in, out of the twenty-one of the wounded that were put in "there."

"January 26th, I was so far recovered that Dr. Soelheim, of the 9th "Ohio, to whom I give the credit for saving my life (by his kind and skillful "attention to me especially) permitted me to receive a hospital furlough."

* * * *

"Chicago, March 12th. I left Rochester, N. Y., March 3d, and arrived "here the 5th via Buffalo, Cleveland, Crestline and Fort Wayne. I heard "that my regiment was on its way from Fort Snelling (to the front at "Chattanooga), where they had been spending a 'veteran furlough' for two "months or more. Stayed here waiting for them until the 11th, when I "started for Minnesota, and met them at Minnesota Junction in Wisconsin, "where I turned back, to go with them to Chattanooga and was glad and "happy to meet the boys again." * * *

"Chattanooga, Tenn., April 2, 1864: It was a glad meeting to get with "my regiment and Comrades under arms again. They return to the South "with their armor on to make the rebels again feel their heavy blows. The "first regiment from Minnesota to re-enlist, for 'three-years-or-during-the- "war,' certainly all honor is due them by the State and its citizens, and their "example is worthy of being followed by others. * * * *

"Late military movements are as follows: Sherman moved from Vicks- "burg, with twenty thousand troops, via Jackson and Meridian destroying "the railroad and other property, and then fell back to Vicksburg. Gen. "Kilpatrick, at the same time moved around Lee's army and cut his com- "munication with Richmond, and got within three miles of there. Gen. "Thomas's army made a demonstration on Dalton, where a fight occurred."

* * * *

"Our old division is camped out at Ringold, Ga."

* * * *

"Ringold, Ga., Sunday, May 1st, 1864. The army is gathering here for a campaign to capture Atlanta, Ga., and destroy Bragg's old army if possible. Gen. Bragg has been superseded in command of the rebel army by Gen. Joseph E. Johnson, said to be a much abler general than Bragg. With 'Uncle Billy Sherman' and 'Pap Thomas' commanding ours, we have no fear."

* * *

"Monday, May 2nd. The whole division with one battery marched forward with one day's ration and went to Tunnel Hill, the rebels falling back before them without much opposition. Gen. Beard finding out that the rebels were not in force at Tunnel Hill, came back to camp. Gen. Thomas and Gen.

Sherman came up here today in an ironclad steam car, and an immediate movement is thought to take place. Twenty days' rations are ordered here immediately and the cars are bringing it up as fast as possible. Gen. Jeff C. Davis' division came up here today. Workmen are repairing the railroad bridge over Chickamauga Creek in the gap."

* * *

"May 4. Today we have orders to pack up all of our surplus clothing and camp equipage not actually needed to be sent back to the rear. Officers are to send back nearly everything they cannot carry themselves. It looks as though our army was going to follow up their victory when gained by moving light. May the God of battles prosper the Union army and lead them to a decisive victory which will put an end to this unholy rebellion."

* * *

"Bridgeport, Ala., Monday, May 9th, 1864. On the forenoon of the 5th I was sent for to go over to brigade headquarters, and was there informed that I was detailed to take charge of the division baggage and proceed to Bridgeport and there store it. There were thirteen of us detailed from the division. We arrived here on the 6th and stored eight earloads of baggage in the Government warehouse, and put up several officers' tents near the Tennessee River, and will probably stay here some time."

* * *

"The troops were all ready to move at Ringold on the 5th. The 4th Corps was on our left, and the 23rd Corps joined their left under Gen. Schofield. The 15th and 20th Corps are moving on the right. Troops have been pouring in the past week. Thirty-two trains of cars run past to the front every 24 hours."

* * *

"May 12th. News reached here yesterday that our army under Gen. Grant had defeated Lee's army near Chancellorville and following him towards Richmond. Most welcome news."

* * *

"Gen. Sherman has found the enemy strongly posted at Buzzard Roost three miles north of Dalton and fighting has been going on for four days. A force has gone to our right to flank them."

* * *

"Yesterday I went four miles up the river to Battle Creek where we camped last August. The country looks desolate and the inhabitants poverty stricken. I talked with the old widow Preston who was out plowing alone with an old horse that could hardly walk. She said that the armies had destroyed her crops two years running, but she was in hopes to raise something this year, but the prospect looked dismal to me for such an old woman with one old horse with a shovel plow to raising a crop in a clay bed."

"May 13. A number of carloads of wounded passed here yesterday direct from Buzzard Roost. I saw one poor fellow who had died on the cars."

* * *

"Sunday, May 15. Our forces have captured Dalton and are following the rebels towards Atlanta. It is said that our forces captured six trains at Dalton."

* * *

"Friday, May 20th. Went across the river today on a voyage of inspection. I found but a short distance from the river a family of New England people by the name of Gillford. They appear far different from Southern people and look different about their house, everything has a neat appearance. A nice carpet covers the floor, although the house is only a temporary one. Instead of receiving a drink of water in a "goard," the common drink pot of the south, it was handed me in a wine glass. The old gentleman and two sons work for the Government in Bridgeport. After spending a couple of hours in pleasant chat with Mrs. G. and daughter I left with an invitation to call again. Professor Gillford as I shall call him, as he was for some years principal of the high school at Winchester, Tenn., brought there from Massachusetts by Gen. Gordon, a noted general of the confederate army and later governor of Georgia. Gen. Gordon, when that part of Tennessee was threatened by the Federal army where his school was located, advised Professor Gillford and family to move into the mountains in Alabama, a few miles east of Bridgeport, where they did establish themselves some two years before, but the Yankee army found them there."

* * *

"Bridgeport, Ala., June 5th. The 133d Regiment from Indiana arrived here to guard the place. The 1st Alabama cavalry has gone to Stevenson to be mustered out of service. A battalion of the 1st Georgia cavalry are stationed here. Several steamboats are nearing completion. Several hundred citizens are employed here to work for the government."

* * *

"A gunboat is kept here and makes a trip down the river occasionally and was fired into near Paint Rock nearly every time."

* * *

"June 11th. Lieut. Kenny, Corp. Chamberlain and Sergt. Riggs got to Bridgeport last night from the regiment, leaving them at Ackworth, Ga., the 9th. Lieut. Kenny comes back to get the company books and papers to discharge those that did not re-enlist. He brings orders for me to report to the regiment. Sergt. Riggs is on his way to New Mexico, having been promoted 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant in the 1st New Mexico."

* * *

"A noted guerrilla and bushwacker by the name of Custer was captured a few days ago and sent to Nashville last night. Lieut. Kenny and I

left Bridgeport on the cars at 3 o'clock and arrived at Chattanooga at sundown. Stayed in Chattanooga last night with Hunter and Carter of my company."

* * *

"June 14, near Big Shanty, Ga. Came down from Kingston today, passing through Cartersville, over Etawa river, Altoona, Ackworth, to Big Shanty about six miles north of Marietta. Found the regiment about sundown three miles southwest of Big Shanty. They have been in line of battle all day and on the skirmish line and had one man wounded. The right wing is driving the enemy."

* * *

"Near Big Shanty, Ga., Thursday, June 16th. The right of the army moved forward yesterday forenoon and occupied ground that the rebels had fell back from during the night. Heavy cannonading, principally on our left, with some musketry going on all the forenoon, when it opened further along the whole line."

"Our Corps (14th) moved forward of the works they had thrown up the night previous. The enemy was pressed back to the ridge along the left where they hold a strong position on Kennesaw Mountain, which is immediately in our front and the rebel signal station can be seen on top. This will probably be called the Battle of Lost Mountain. The rebel Gen. Polk is reported killed."

* * *

"June 17th. Our brigade moved up yesterday and passed a rebel line of works that they left during the night and built a strong line of works in the edge of a field. Today have moved forward and thrown up more works about half a mile in advance. Heavy firing has taken place at our right and left. The right has driven the rebels so that our line is nearly straight. Some prisoners were taken today by our division. Considerable skirmishing is now going on and bullets pass over our heads quite often."

* * *

"Saturday, June 18th. Rained hard last night and most of the day. Our brigade moved forward about 8 o'clock, when a general move took place. The 2nd Minnesota Regiment held the advance line and our brigade drove the rebels through a dense woods and underbrush about three-quarters of a mile, when we got possession of a knoll about 600 yards from the rebel breastworks."

* * *

"An Ohio battery moved up on the knoll and opened fire on the rebel works, and they at once answered with shot and shell that came thick and fast, which came in close proximity to us. Nine of our batterymen were killed or wounded and five of their horses killed. They succeeded in silencing the enemy's guns. Lieut. Jones of our regiment was killed by a shell

while on the skirmish line between the two batteries. Our boys of the 2nd Minnesota carried up logs and rails and built breastworks in front of our battery while the artillery duel was taking place and some miraculous escapes took place."

* * *

"Near Kennesaw Mountain, Sunday, June 19, 1864. The rebels evacuated their works last night and our pickets entered them about daylight. It rained all night Private Frank Windland of Co. E had a 'bunk-mate' that liked calves' brains for his rations, and Frank knowing this thought he might like 'rebel brains' as well, for making a hasty visit to the evacuated rebel works in the morning found among the slaughtered enemy one whose head had been split open by a Yankee shell, leaving that part of his skull containing his brains separated from any other part. He caught up the rare but ghastly find, sped back to camp, carrying the skull full of brains, greeting his bunk-mate: 'Pard, I have brought you a fine breakfast.' But 'pard' rebelled at such an offer. We moved forward about 11 o'clock, passed over the rebel works and up within one-half mile of Kennesaw Mountain, where our battery got a good position and threw shell to the top of the mountain where the enemy had one or more batteries planted which they opened upon us but did no damage. Martin Barber of my company was mortally wounded about 4 o'clock on the picket line near the foot of the mountain. The bullets 'zip' over our heads occasionally. Several men were killed in the 3rd Brigade in the rear of us by a stray shell about sundown."

* * *

"Near the foot of Kennesaw Mountain, Monday, June 20th, 1864. We have remained in one place all night and day building works to repel any attack. Our pickets keep the rebels driven half way up the mountain and an incessant fire is kept up."

* * *

"The 7th Indiana battery opened from about 100 yards in our rear, throwing shells over our heads, dropping shell on top of the mountain. The batteries from all sides opened vigorously. The rebels opened with their guns throwing shell into our camp. One shell struck in the earthworks in front of Co. H, a few rods to our right, and one struck in the tent of Co. D, passing into the ground under one man's legs and bursting, fortunately only wounding one man. A charge was made on our right about 4 o'clock, but have not heard the result."

* * *

"A man of Co. E was wounded last night by a bullet while sleeping in his tent. It rained again today."

"One mile southwest of Kennesaw Mountain, June 23. Heavy artillery firing has been kept up all day. Hundreds of shot and shell have passed over into our camp from the mountain. They cannot do us much damage when the men keep behind our works. They threw two shells into Gen. Van Diver's headquarters. One shell was dug out which was dated at At-

lanta, June 19th, 1864. We got orders to be ready to move at dark, but did not move until after twelve, when we moved about three-quarters of a mile to the right. When we got nearly to our position the rebels opened their batteries from the mountain. One shell struck in Co. F, killing Sergt. Major Wheeler (P. G.) immediately, taking off a leg from Sergt. Viscount and wounding five others. This happened about half past one at night."

* * *

"June 24, 1864. We took up our new position about 2 o'clock last night and the men occupied the rest of the night in strengthening the works by building 'traversies' so as to protect our left flank from the fire from the mountain. The rebels opened a few guns in the forenoon which was vigorously replied to by our guns. In the afternoon they opened more guns and several of our batteries gave them as good as they sent. For two hours we received the hottest artillery fire the regiment was ever under. Hundreds of solid shot and shell fell in and about our camp."

* * *

"Hard fighting took place at our right from 4 p. m. until dark. I commenced to do duty today as Sergt. Major in place of P. G. Wheeler, who was killed last night. Col. George, Capt. Woodbury, Donahower, Meyers, Lieut. Couse, with a detachment of the regiment whose time is out, left the regiment today for Chattanooga."

* * *

"24th. It has been very quiet up to 4 o'clock. Our artillery fired a few shots, but the rebels did not reply. Some cannonading could be heard on our left over the mountain. Pickets and sharpshooters keep up a continual firing and small balls whiz over our heads. The rebel sharpshooters can shoot from their works on the hill at the southwest of the mountain."

* * *

"Saturday, June 25. The rebels opened their cannon on us from the mountain briskly for half an hour when several of our batteries let loose on them and soon dried them up. We could see the dust fly from their works as our shots struck them. About 4 p. m. they opened again and soon after a shell burst near our camp by getting into the fire and exploding. Our batteries opened again and the duel lasted about an hour. One shell from a battery at our right struck a rebel caisson, bursting it and raising a great smoke. Our boys jumped up on our works and cheered lustily."

* * *

"Sunday, June 26. This has been very quiet for our position. Our batteries fired occasionally, but got no reply from the rebels. Their small bullets continue to whiz over our heads and have struck some of the men but did not inflict much of a wound. Generals McPherson, Logan and Palmer were looking along our line yesterday. The 15th Corps is to relieve us tonight and we have orders to march after dark."

"Monday, June 27. We marched about midnight and marched about four miles to the right and laid down on a high open knoll. Our whole division moved together. About 9 o'clock we moved a mile to the support of Gen. Davis' 2nd Division, which immediately moved forward with fixed bayonets and charged the rebel works. They took the first line but failed to get the main line. They hold all the ground taken and have entrenched up close to the rebel works. A good many have been wounded today in the 2nd Division and some killed. We have taken some prisoners. The shells passed over us freely during the fight but no one has been hurt in the regiment. Four artillery horses were killed by one shell near us."

* * *

"June 29. It has been very quiet today for our division, as but little firing in our front and but slight picket firing. We lay behind a little bald hill about five miles southwest of Marietta. We threw up breastworks last evening. Gen. Sherman and Schofield rode past this afternoon towards our left. During the charge made by the 2nd Division I saw a shell strike a horse about ten rods from me yesterday, bursting inside, throwing the saddle and other things high in the air."

* * *

"The 24th Illinois left here this morning, their time being out. They gave three hearty cheers before they left. A flag of truce has been observed today along our front to bury the dead which lay between the rebel works and ours, which are not over fifty yards apart. The rebels and our boys were very friendly during the time and traded coffee for tobacco, etc. The rebel general Cheatham was there talking freely with our officers. A captain of the 10th Ohio met his brother, a rebel captain, whom Gen. Cheatham had sent for and brought there to meet his brother on the Union side. They met, shook hands, neither speaking for some time, when they seated themselves on a log and conversed while the flag of truce was observed, but when ended each bid one another goodbye and retired behind his own line of works ready to kill one another. Such is cruel war."

* * *

"The dead had layed two days in the hot sun and they were a horrible sight to look at as they were bloated up and covered with maggots. They would dig a hole by the side of them and roll them in with the spade and cover them over."

* * *

"Some of our boys have crawled half way between the lines and are building new works. They drag the spades and brush up by ropes and fill bundles with dirt and roll them up before them."

"Thus our boys built works within 27 yards of the rebel breastworks while some of them kept the rebels from raising their heads over their works to shoot. They would venture to stick their guns over and shoot wild occasionally, but our boys would shoot their hands when raising their guns over their works, thus keeping down the enemy's fire of deadly shooting."

"Thursday, June 30. I have laid in the same position where we have been three days. The enemy made an assault on Davis' Division last night about two o'clock, but were driven back. The musketry fire was very heavy for an hour and some artillery fire on both sides. The enemy's shots passed over our regiment. We formed in trenches to be ready for them if they should drive the other lines back. We have orders to move after dark tonight."

* * *

"This attack on the rebel lines has been a sad failure and loss of lives on our side as well as a great disappointment to Gen. Sherman, who expected Gen. Jeff C. Davis and his second division to break the enemy's lines and cut off from retreat to Atlanta a large force that had been defending Kennesaw Mountain and Marietta, Ga. The attack failed for the lack of good management. Gen. Dan. McCook led his brigade in the charge to break the rebel lines the 27th and was killed after he had mounted the rebel breastworks and the enemy had started to retreat, but our side failed to rush up re-enforcement as they should and the enemy returned to their works and held them with our lines within a few rods where our men built works and held their position until the enemy retreated."

* * *

"July 1. We moved about half a mile last night to the right and relieved Gen. Gary's division of the 20th Corps. A large open field lays to our front."

* * *

"July 2. About eighty drafted men arrived today from Minnesota to be assigned to the regiment. They have been assigned to Companies D, E, C, K, F and G, and taken up their quarters with their companies. The boys treat them with respect as they should, although they have hung back from duty to their country until compelled to come."

* * *

"Sunday, July 3rd, 1864. Orders came to Col. Bishop this morning to be ready to 'move immediately.' Had the rebels left, was the general inquiry. It was soon known that the rebels had abandoned their works, extending from Kennesaw Mountain south several miles, thus giving us Marietta without a general assault. We moved out of our works about ten o'clock, marching northeast about four miles when we struck the main road leading south from Marietta. About two miles from camp we passed a long deserted brick house. On one out of the outhouses there was written, 'Head-quarters Gen. Hardee's Corps.' 'Gen. Sherman you will go to hell.' Teams, ambulances and troops all hurrying to the front. Our division went into camp about dark in a small field about five miles south of Marietta."

* * *

"Marietta, Ga., July 4th. Got up this morning at leisure and made our coffee, fried our meat and partook of it quietly—while looking a mile to the southeast we could see the rebel works of red clay thrown up on a high

sloping ridge. Cannon boom to the left. Cattle, teams and troops are crowding in all around. Our regiment pitches camp a short distance west of town on the Dallas road. The town is nearly deserted by its inhabitants. * * * It is a nice little town with many fine residences. * * * About 500 prisoners passed us today. The rebels will probably make a stand on the Chatahooche river, six miles north of Atlanta. It is reported that the 4th and 14th Corps charged the rebel works and took 1,800 prisoners."

* * *

"Marietta, Ga., July 7th. We still remain in camp where we pitched tents the 4th on the place of Col. Rhue, formerly the residence of Governor McDonald. Col. Atkinson's residence is close by, recently the headquarters of Gen. Johnson. We have our camp fixed up very nicely in a nice shady grove. * * * Col. Bishop occupies a large rebel house for his headquarters. Myself, Bob Baily, hospital steward, and Bircher, occupy an out-house which had a pleasant room formerly occupied for an office.

* * *

"Our regiment is detailed here as provost guard. The duty comes pretty heavy, as it takes fifty men daily for guard and picket duty and as nearly many for fatigue. The regulations for camp are: Reveille, 4:30 o'clock; police, 6; Drill, 7 to 7:30; guard mount at 8; recruits drill at 9; orderlies call at 11; dinner at 12; drill, 5:30 p. m.; dress parade 6; tattoo, 8 p. m."

* * *

"It is reported that our cavalry have captured a factory where there were three hundred women employed and that they are coming to this place."

ATLANTA CAMPAIGN UNDER SHERMAN, THOMAS, BAIRD, VAN DEEVERE AND BISHOP.

"Marietta, Georgia, July 16th, 1864. The 2nd Minnesota received 94 drafted recruits yesterday and today we have orders to march back to this place for provost guard. * * * Lt. Col. Bishop takes command of the post."

"July 20th. The Army moved across the Chattahoochee river Saturday night and Sunday. Monday night Gen. Thomas' headquarters were within 3½ miles of Atlanta.* * * Lt. Col. Bishop was relieved from command of the post by Col. Rose of the 20th Con., whom Col. Bishop relieved a few days ago. The town is rapidly filling up with citizens, especially with women; many are going north." " * * * 24th. Heavy fighting took place in front yesterday."

"Major General McPherson was killed by sharp shooters and his body was brought back to Marietta last night. Our men are reported at Stone Mountain, east of Atlanta. 400 prisoners came in yesterday. Gen. Reaudeau passed through town last night with a cavalry force on his way to the front. He has been raiding in Alabama near Montgomery."

"July 24. We could hear heavy cannonading all night before last and last night and this morning. Our forces keep closing up on Atlanta and the rebels, now commanded by Gen. Hood, have made several charges and as often driven back. They got in rear of some of the army of the Tennessee and gained two lines of work, but were driven out and 1,100 prisoners fell into our hands. Weather pleasant. 900 rebel prisoners came into town today and go north tonight. Half of our regiment go to guard them through. The rebel Gen. Hardee is reported killed. The rebels were repulsed with heavy loss on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd." " * * * Nearly 200 more prisoners came in today. The citizens bring in plenty of fruit and vegetables to sell from the country. They are only allowed to come to the picket line."

"July 31st. The 15th, 16th and 17th Corps moved from the left to the right of the Army of the Cumberland the 26th and 27th. On the 28th rebels, under Gen. Hood, made their third fierce attack, this time on our right, just where we were prepared for them. They only expected to find cavalry, but was sadly surprised to find themselves driven back close to town by our troops, with great slaughter." " * * * Our cavalry have gone on a big raid; thought to release our prisoners at Andersonville."

"Aug. 4th. The 14th Corps moved to the extreme right yesterday. The 4th and 20th Corps hold the fortifications north side of Atlanta."

"Aug. 5th. Three years ago today I was sworn into the service for three years or during the war, consequently my time expires today, but I have no desire to leave the service as long as the present trouble exists. I offered to re-enlist with the understanding that I should receive no bounty, but Col. Bishop thinks as long as I have but one arm would preclude me from being mustered in as an enlisted man. Col. Bishop wishes me to go on and do the duty I have been doing for a few days."

"Aug. 6th. Cannonading all the forenoon and it became more severe in the afternoon. It seemed one continual roar, but finally a heavy rain set in—the firing slackened. The rain fell in torrents for a while. Quartermaster Sergeant John Kenny received a commission today as First Lieutenant and Quartermaster and has gone to the front to be mustered in."

"Aug. 7th. The firing yesterday was caused by General Schofield trying to reach the Macon Railroad. Our cannon opened along the whole line."

"Wednesday, Aug. 10th. * * * Excitement was gotten up on account of three rebel spys being reported in town. A heavy guard was placed around the town and a thorough search ordered. The 2nd Minn. was detailed to search every place in town and started at 4 o'clock a. m. Every house had to undergo the scrutiny of several soldiers and many southern ladies had to get out of bed or remain, as they chose. Monday all the forenoon was consumed in searching, every officer and soldier found on the street was taken to the square and passed an examination before they could get clear. The suspected spies were not found."

ATLANTA CAMPAIGN. LEAVES FROM AUTHORS DIARY.

"Marietta, Ga., Aug. 10th, 1864. A commission as 2nd Lieut. came for me yesterday morning. It will retain me in the service a while longer, if they accept me. I hope that I may never dishonor the position by drinking whiskey, cowardice or otherwise."

"Aug. 17th. I was sworn into the service today as 2nd. Lieut. to do duty from the 9th of August, the day on which I received my commission. Have returned to my Company K for duty. Was sworn in by Lieut. Sanderson of Gen. Beard's staff. Col. Van Deervere, Lieut. Col. Boynton and Col. Croxton visited Col. Bishop today. Our regiment is to be relieved by the 10th Ind., and we are going to the front."

"Marietta, Ga., Aug. 19th, '64. Our regiment left here this morning to rejoin the old brigade at the front. I was detailed to stay here and take charge of about forty convalescent men and our regimental baggage and am to send the men forward as fast as they get able. The citizens feel very kindly towards the 2nd Minn. and hate to have them go. I have camped the men in front yard, one square southeast of the public square."

"Sept. 2nd. News has reached us here this afternoon of a great battle being fought below Atlanta with success to our arms. Atlanta is in our possession."

"I have visited Major Williams this afternoon and had a few games of chess with him. He is one of Marietta's honored citizens and a strong Union man. He is a man of fine education and a graduate of West Point."

"Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 4th. I left Marietta about noon on the train and arrived here at this long desired place about 2 o'clock. The town is sadly cut up by our shell—hardly a house in the north half escaped. Atlanta has been a fine place in the day of peace, but now many of its inhabitants have gone further into Dixie. The most of the stores have been ransacked by the rebel soldiers before leaving and hardly anything been left in them. I have to stay here tonight and sleep on boards of a hospital car."

"Marietta, Ga., Sept. 5th. I left Atlanta early this morning and arrived here about 4 a. m. Had to stay aboard the train last night, as I could not get lodging or meals in Atlanta. Did not eat a bite from the time I left here yesterday until I got back."

"Marietta, Ga., Sept. 9th. Capt. Ober and Capt. Meyer, of the 2nd Minn., stayed with me last night and have just returned from the front. The Army of the Cumberland arrived back at Atlanta yesterday morning

and will be stationed about there for a month or six weeks. They followed the rebel army to Cedar Bluff, where they were strongly fortified."

"Camp of 2nd Minnesota near Atlanta, Georgia, Sept. 24th, 1864. I reached the Regt. in camp two miles southwest of Atlanta about 2 p. m. Found all the boys in good health. Camped near the Macon Railroad. Col. Bishop left the regiment today on a trip to Minnesota, after recruits."

"Oct. 2nd. There is a movement of troops to our rear, as the 2nd Division of our Corps has gone by rail. The rebels are making a desperate effort to cut the road behind us, hoping to compel us to withdraw from Atlanta. Gen. Sherman has gone back to organize a new army. Bivouacked near Turners Ferry, Oct. 3rd and 4th. After laying out in the rain last night we resumed our march, turning up the Chattahoochee river and crossed river on canvas pontoons just where the railroad bridge lies."

"Oct. 5th. Two Corps of rebels are reported at Big Shanty destroying the railroad. We had orders to march two miles further, but the men got so tired they camped on their own hook by the roadside."

"Near Lost Mountain, Oct. 6th. It rained nearly all last night and we laid out without shelter." " * * * The rebels attacked Altoona on the 5th and got repulsed."

AFTER CHASING HOOD'S REBEL ARMY NORTH INTO NORTHERN ALABAMA.

"Kingston, Ga., Friday, Nov. 11th, 1864. The 14th Army Corps has been laying here since Nov. 2, when it arrived from Rome, after driving Hood's Rebel army west into Northern Alabama, abandoning Georgia. The 4th and 23d A. C.'s have gone back to Chattanooga to operate with Gen. Thomas, and the 15th and 17th have gone forward to Atlanta, where the 20th Corps has been laying. The railroad has been busy carrying forward recruits and rations and carrying back (North) baggage and refugee citizens. Rome has been burned by our forces and evacuated and Casville burned. Have orders to move at six o'clock tomorrow morning. Weather fine."

"Saturday, Nov. 12th. Col. Bishop arrived last night with 90 recruits from Minn. Marched at 8 a. m., passed through Casville station, Cartersville, over Etawa river and camped at dark among the Altoona hills after marching 16 miles. The old Rebel hospital at C. was burning as we marched out of town. Depot and other buildings probably destroyed. The last train of cars passed North today and our commissary rations are cut off for at least a month."

"Sunday, Nov. 13th, '64. Marched 14 miles, passed through Altoona, Ackworth and camped at dark at Big Shanty. Saw the smoke rise from Cartersville as we started out this morning. Ackworth is also laid in ashes, all except the scattered houses occupied by families. Commenced destroying the railroad at eleven o'clock. Second bridge destroyed 3 miles. All hands would get on one side of the track and turn over the length of a regiment at once, pile up the ties—the iron on top and set fire to the ties and when heated the ends of the rail would bend to the ground."

"Monday, Nov. 14th. Marched 22 miles, passed through Marietta; took the wrong road at Vining station and marched 3 miles down the north side of the Chattahoochee river and back and crossed the river on the north side of the railroad bridge on pontoons and camped near the river. The railroad is totally destroyed and the business portion of Marietta is in ashes. It was a sad looking place as we came through. Citizens were watching their household goods in the streets for fear their houses catching fire."

"Nov. 15. Last night was severe cold and passed it without blankets, as our teams were ahead. Marched early and entered town (Atlanta, Ga.) at 10 a. m., found north half of town all burned and new fires springing

up, set by incendiaries to destroy our stores. Went into camp one and one-half miles southeast of city. Everything in commotion. Clothing and rations to be drawn, as we march at 9 tomorrow morning. Without doubt it is General Sherman's object to so destroy Atlanta, Ga., so completely that it can never during the war give aid to their unholy rebellion. We can hear the rumbling of falling walls and the reports of mines sprung to blow down walls of depots, workshops, etc. We could see to read newspapers at midnight at our camp from the light of burning buildings in Atlanta."

"Wednesday, Nov. 16th. This day Sherman's Army, consisting of the 14th, 15th, 17th and 20th Corps, started on the greatest raid of the war, with the 14th and 20th Corps forming the left wing of the army under command of Gen. Slocum and the 15th and 17th under command of Gen. Howard, the right wing. The left wing marched east and southeast and the right wing south and the rank and file have to guess at our destination. Some guess Mobile, others guess Augusta or Savannah. We marched 7 miles east along the Augusta railroad, which has been destroyed as far east as Stone Mountain through Decatur. Marched 15 miles. Orders were read this morning from General Sherman, and every man and officer felt sure of success."

"17th. Caught a spy today who pretended to be crazy, but when an opportunity offered he attempted to escape, but was shot and severely wounded. Country commences to be sandy and timber scarce and small."

"Nov. 18. Marched at 7 a. m., 8 miles. Passed through Covington, Newton Co., and camped just east of town in a thicket of scrub pine. The ladies of Covington, some of them, greeted us with a smile and appeared not to fear us like many. * * * Some of our brigade foragers got shot today by bush-whackers near Oxford. Our boys got plenty of sweet potatoes, yams, sorghum, molasses and meat."

"Passed through Shady Dale, where we took dinner. Esq. Whitman owns all of Shady Dale. As we marched along about twenty of his negro women gathered by the roadside dressed in their white cotton dresses and danced to the music of our bands, which caused much merriment among the troops."

"He owned several hundred negroes, but the men have mostly run away."

DESTRUCTION OF ATLANTA, GA., AND SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA.

"Cobs Plantation, Nov. 22. Marched ten miles today and camped on ex-Senator Howell Cob's plantation, about ten miles west of Milledgeville (the Capitol of Georgia). Found country more broken." " * * * Forage in abundance of all kinds. Peanuts grow plentifully in this region. They grow on vines which resemble sweet potato vines and are covered up with dirt after they commence to grow and mature. It cleared off cold last night."

"Milledgeville, Ga., Nov. 24th, 1864. The 14th and 20th Corps are in this vicinity and the 15th and 17th are below on Orano river. General Kilpatrick, who commands all the cavalry, headquarters are in town. This city in times of peace contained about 2,500 inhabitants. It had 600 militia, which fled to Macon on our approach. * * * The legislature that was in session adjourned. Governor Brown left behind a large quantity of large knives and lances, which he had made for the militia to defend the city with. * * * The railroad from E through Milledgeville to Macon has been destroyed, also the depots, State Penitentiary, Arsenal, etc. * * * Kilpatrick's cavalry starts tomorrow to cut the railroad between Millen and Augusta. * * * Two soldiers of our division were wounded while out foraging."

"Our division was the last to cross the long covered bridge, which spanned the Ocone river, which was burned after crossing. Come into a sandy country with large pine timber. Forage scarce on the road today, owing to small or no plantations. * * * Fires are raging through the pine woods."

"Nov. 26. Marched 12 miles to Sandersville, county seat of Washington Co. Crossed a few swamps in forenoon, but found good roads in afternoon. Sweet potatoes, yams, hogs, beef and sheep are plenty. Wheeler's rebel cavalry is around in our front, but do not impede our progress. Many negro families are following the army and are helped along by the teamsters."

"Nov. 28. Arrived at Louisville, the county seat of Jefferson county. The citizens burned the bridge over a small stream last night, which delayed us a few hours, which proved a serious loss to the town. A violent Secesh woman spit in one of our soldier's face, for which he deliberately put the torch to her house and it burned before her eyes. The fire spread to other dwellings and a general conflagration took place."

"Thursday, Dec. 8th, 1864. Our brigade was rear guard today with the exception of a few cavalry that were charged upon by the rebels and driven in while we were halted for dinner. Layed in position until 12 at night, when the cavalry arm moved back when the rebels opened with artillery briskly for ten minutes. The shells passed over our heads. One shell burst overhead, wounding Com. Boyson, of my company, who was laying down about three feet to my left when a piece of shell tore his arm badly. He died today about noon."

"9th. Moved back about two miles and formed in some works that had been built and stayed until all troops and wagons had passed, then moved forward, crossing over a big swamp and Ebenezer Creek, where we camped after daylight. All negro women with their families that had been following the army for days were stopped at this creek by order of Gen. Jeff C. Davis, commanding our division, by placing guards at the bridge, turning back every colored person except officers' cooks, which caused a great commotion both among the negroes and also soldiers, as they freely denounced the order as brutal and unworthy of a Union general. The road was felled full of trees on the opposite side of the creek and the bridge burned. During the night the negro men constructed rafts and by tying ropes to each end would pull the raft back and forth loaded with the families of negro women and children. They would 'bress-de-Lord' as they landed safely on our side, saying 'freedom is sweet and they must pass through many hardships to gain their liberty.'"

SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA AND CAPTURE OF SAVANNAH.

"Saturday, Dec. 17th. Our Army has closed up around the west side of the city of Savannah, Ga., and camped about five miles outside. General Sherman has demanded of Gen. Hardee its surrender or take the consequence. * * * Our brigade started on a foraging expedition. Crossed the Ogeeche river on a long bridge, below where layed the steamboats that brought us lots of mail, the first we had had for five weeks; crossed a marsh 2 miles wide and camped tired and hungry long after dark."

"18th. Marched all day without much of anything to eat, some 20 miles, within two miles of Hinesville, Liberty Co., where we found plenty of sweet potatoes, rice and corn, with which we loaded up our train the 19th and started back. Nearly half of this country is swamp and we have to drink the water along side of the road, which is nearly as black as tar."

"Dec. 21st. Heavy cannonading all last night and the rebels were found gone from their works this morning."

"22. Moved about 11 a. m. and camped within one mile of town and close to the railroad. The rebels had strong works built three miles from town with an abatis. They left their guns all standing uninjured in good condition. They crossed the river into South Carolina."

"Dec. 23. I visited the city of Savannah this afternoon and find it a very pretty city, once containing about 30,000 inhabitants. Many of the citizens are Northern people and there is quite a loyal population remaining. In looking about the city I found the sign of 'C. W. Thompson,' on Bay Street, an old acquaintance of mine, as he and his wife when first married use to work for my father on a farm in Hartford, Me. I also boarded with his family and helped him tend grocery store at Shelby Basin, Orleans Co., N. Y., in the winter of 1854-55 and had corresponded with him after he moved to Savannah. I learned from a Mr. Potts, a York state man, that Thompson was captured by the 'Yankees' while trying to run the blockade with a sloop load of cotton. His family went North this fall."

"Savannah, Ga., Jan. 11. Came off picket this morning. * * * The boys killed an ox that came near the picket line last evening and Co.'s K and D have plenty of meat today. The men have to buy a great deal of their rations to get enough to eat. * * * Visited this evening the lecture of Q. K. Philander Doestick, at the Theater building with Lt. Sylvester. The lecture was somewhat amusing, but not instructive. Admission fees, \$1."

"Sunday, Jan. 15th, 1864. The news of General Thomas (Pap Thomas) great success over Hood and the rebel army at Nashville confirmed. * * * Our defensive works building about Savannah are progressing rapidly."

A RACE AFTER HARDEE'S REBEL ARMY THROUGH SOUTH CAROLINA.

"Savannah, Ga., Jan. 16. Took up our quarters yesterday in the city, in the Central Railroad Depot. The men occupy the main freight part and the officers are assigned rooms in the offices. We have to furnish two officers and 70 men as a detail to guard quartermaster's stores, captured property, etc."

"19th. Our guard was relieved today by some of the 19th Corps from Virginia, who come to hold the post. The army is under marching orders. The 15th Corps moved today. The boys do not like the idea of leaving such comfortable quarters, but as orders say go we obey cheerfully."

"Eight miles west of Savannah, the 20th. Marched this morning at 7 a. m.; left our comfortable quarters in a good building and tonight we have to lay on the wet ground with nothing but shelter tents, such as in times of peace would be thought only fit to shelter dogs; but such is a soldier's life. It has been raining today and tonight it is raining hard. If we can keep dry we will do well."

"Jan. 26. I rode to town today on muleback in company with Lieut. Mills. I had rather walked by far if the roads had not been so muddy. Went down to buy some clothes for the march. Took dinner at the restaurant and got a very good meal for \$2.00. Several ships have arrived in Savannah with provisions for the citizens of Savannah. This is their pay they get for killing Northern men."

"27. Marched only about three miles today. Crossed Ebenezer Creek. The boys have great sport in sham battle with pine cones. They will engage so hotly that one side has to give back, which is followed by yells and showers of cones until their supply runs out, when their opponents turn upon them and drive them in turn."

"Sisters Ferry, Ga., Jan. 28. Marched at 7 a. m. and passed several bad swamps, where road had been blockaded. * * * The country is densely wooded with heavy pine and fire is raging through the woods, which nearly suffocates one with tar smoke. Our faces are as black as Negroes. Soap and water will hardly take it off."

"Jan. 29, Sunday. Layed in camp all day. Some of the men went foraging. Had preaching in Regiment at 11 a. m. and in the evening. Two rebels laid in a house near here, each had a leg blown off by a torpedo. Some say it was done while they was planting them for us, at the ferry,

but they say they had been home and was returning unconscious of any torpedoes when they run on to one which exploded. Gunboats and transports are up the river this far."

"Sunday, Feb. 5th, 1864. I went on picket yesterday on the Augusta road and came off this morning just in time to march with the regiment. We moved across the Savannah river into South Carolina on the pontoon bridge laid at Sisters Ferry. Had two miles of swamp to march over after the north side of the river had been reached."

"South Carolina, Feb. 5. Passed our first night in South Carolina very comfortably. The 14th Corps has all moved on this side of the river and tomorrow we will be well into the heart of South Carolina."

"Feb. 6. Marched and camped 14 miles. * * * Country wooded with tall pines. All houses along the road have been burned. Many negroes are fleeing to our army. At one plantation the women and children congregated by the roadside and danced while our bands played for their amusement, while their owner's residence was burning. One old white headed negro stood by the roadside with cap off with bowed head, exclaiming over and over, 'go on brudders—fight de good fight—we know de Lord am wid you—bress you all.' It was an amusing inspiration as well as serious, coming from this old negro slave, who no doubt spoke the sentiment of nearly ever colored person."

"Passed the grave yard where the wife of Preston Brooks was buried. Passed two or three houses that had white flags out in token of surrender, have also passed several churches and grave yards which seem to be the most plentiful industries. Our foragers find plenty of sweet potatoes and meat."

"Friday, Feb. 17. Camped last night only 7 miles from Columbia, S. C. Crossed river 14 miles above Columbia."

GIVING DEATH BLOW TO REBELLION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

"Saturday, Feb. 18th, 1865. * * * General Kilpatrick and Staff came up close behind our regiment last night. The country seemed to be all on fire as we marched along last evening along the south side of Broad river to find a crossing above Columbia, the capitol, of fire-eating, rebellious South Carolina, that during February, 1865, will get partial pay for the deviltry her leading politicians have committed in bringing about such a state of affairs."

"The 15th and 17th Corps were close up to town (Columbia) on the south side of the river and could throw shell easily into town. The 14th Corps was until noon getting on to the road. The 20th Corps came up from towards Columbia and had to wait to take the same road behind us. The country seemed to be all on fire as we passed along through the pine woods last night. Pitch pine trees were burning clear to their tops, while limbs on fire would drop off into the road among us, which we had to dodge. Camped on the south side of Broad river, twenty miles above Columbia. The country is much richer since crossing the Saluda river."

"Sunday, Feb. 19th, 1865. pontoons were laid last night across Broad river, and our 2nd Division passed over this morning. We marched down the Alston railroad to Alston station, a junction with the Richmond road 25 miles above Columbia, where we ran several cars into the tressle and set them on fire."

"Feb. 22. Marched early—came up along railroad; passed through the small town of Blackville, where cotton was burning. Destroyed railroad in two hours. The iron is strap iron and not hard to tear up. Again in the land of oak rails, where we can build a fire without getting blackened up with smoke."

"Catawba River, Fairfield Co., S. C., Feb. 25, 1865. Layed in camp again today. Rained hard last night and moderately today. The troops and trains are crossing river on pontoons as fast as possible. If this rain lasts long it may prove fatal to our expedition. Our train cannot move, rations are getting short except meat and the country has been foraged over for miles. Our boys are all in good cheer and expect to make Wilmington, N. C., successfully. Orders to move at 6 tomorrow morning."

"Feb. 26. Marched about two miles and camped in a pine thicket. The 1st Division are moving to the river and trains and artillery are moving forward. I went to General Beard's headquarters and was mustered in as

1st Lieut. from Feb. 15th for three years longer unless sooner discharged. Rained hard all last night, but cleared off fine this morning. Trouble is experienced with our pontoons, the river runs so swift."

"27th. The bugle sounded the officers' call tonight at Col. Bishop's tent, who informed us that Gen. Sherman had ordered that such of our train that could not be crossed immediately to be burned and gave instructions about our valises. The impression is that most of the train of the 14th Corps will have to be burned."

"28th. We were wakened up last night at twelve o'clock and ordered to move immediately. It was raining. Our tents and bedding was done up in ten minutes, plodding our way through darkness and woods we arrived at the river one and one-half miles from camp and crossed on a precarious pontoon bridge in two ranks; the river about 400 yards wide and running rapidly. Had to climb a long high hill after crossing. The crossing of the Wateree River has been accomplished by the left wing of Sherman's Army with immense difficulty."

"Our teams and troops are all safe on this (North) side of the river. We could see our rear guard skirmishing with the rebels. Went into camp about sunset three miles from the river. Some of our foraging teams were captured the other side of the river yesterday."

"Thursday, March 2nd, 1865. Camped last night near where the Battle of Hanging Rock was fought. Old forts were seen with trees one and one-half feet through grown up in them. Regiment had to work this forenoon corduroying roads so that teams could pass. Forage is very scarce. Boys have to live largely on 'nigger-beans'."

SOUTH CAROLINA THE SEAT OF WAR.

"Near Hodge Ferry, Pedee River, Sunday, March 5th. The 2nd Minnesota marched in rear of 3rd Division today; camped about noon near the great Pedee river, marching about 10 miles. E. S. Eas crossing the State line again into South Carolina, 10 miles above Cheraw, which was captured yesterday by the 17th Corps. We could hear the reports of their magazines blowing up. Wilmington is reported captured by Schofield. A dense smoke rose this afternoon filling the sky with a dark black cloud. A large quantity of cotton is supposed to be burning." * * *

"Mar. 9th. Crossed Dreamy Creek this morning about 34 miles from Fayetteville. Was delayed about two hours by a bridge catching on fire from a rosin works that was set on fire, the liquid running down on the water, burning as it run along. Commenced to rain hard at 2 p. m. and continued until after getting into camp." * * *

"Fayetteville, N. C., March 13th, 1865. We marched early yesterday and found rebel skirmishers five miles from town, but drove them back and entered town about noon. The rebels retreated across the Cape Fear river and burned the bridge." * * *

"I had charge of a foraging detail of twenty-five men. After getting in town we found plenty of rice, bacon, molasses, etc. Today some of our officers came from town beastly drunk, a disgrace to manhood. Boats arrive from Wilmington today and more are expected. Gen. Schofield's force advanced from Wilmington to Goldsboro, N. C. The rebels are in our front, commanded by Generals Hardee, Beauregard and Johnson. The citizens of Fayetteville are very quiet and not so hard towards the government as those of Barnwell, S. C., were. All remains quiet about here. The army is crossing the Cape Fear river as fast as possible."

"All the mills in the vicinity are employed for the army." * * *

"This is my 30th birthday and was mostly spent in writing up a sketch of our march through South Carolina." * * *

"March 14th. The forenoon has been occupied in blowing up the magazines and burning of the rebel arsenals. This afternoon the four cotton factories were burned and a yarn factory. Many citizens and negroes are hurrying across the river to go to Wilmington before our army leaves. Many wish to get away that cannot. Boats continue to arrive and leave. * * * Met several paroled rebels on their way home today. * * * Charleston is reported as surrendered, the hot bed of treason and secession. Our army passing in its rear and consuming nearly everything eatable from a strip fifty miles wide, was too much for the haughty secessionist to stand and they succumbed to the 'hated Yankee' as they called us." * * *

"Near Bentonville, N. C., March 19th, 1865. Our march has been uninterrupted from Fayetteville, until we reached Bentonville, so-called when the remnant of several rebel commands under Hardee, Beauregard, Johnson and other secession generals undertook to make us trouble and stop us from joining Gen. Schofield at Goldsboro, and offered battle. For a while it looked as though a general battle was eminent and considerable cannonading took place. The attack by the rebel army was on the 14th Corps, we being on the extreme left, farthest west, but on the 20th they found we were ready to fight them hard to a finish—they abandoned their newly made works and let us proceed." * * *

"Goldsboro, N. C., April 1st, 1865. Today the army of General Sherman lays quietly about this place resting from its fatiguing march through South Carolina."

PEACE NEAR AT HAND, BOYS HAPPY.

"Goldsboro, North Carolina, April 2nd, 1865. Here our army formed a junction with Gen. Schofield, with the 23rd Corps who came from the west by cars and boat. * * * Here I witnessed one of the most solemn scenes of my life, that of a soldier of the 12th N. Y. Cavalry being shot by order of a court martial. Nearly the whole army marched out some two miles where the prisoner's grave was dug; formed a hollow square, the prisoner marched to his doom to the music of muffled drums, knelt by the side of his coffin blindfolded, while at the drop of a handkerchief the guard fired the fatal shot. * * * We had about 80 recruits and drafted men arrive from Minnesota today with Major Uline. Several full blooded Indians came as recruits and five are put into my company. They make splendid soldiers as far as they can understand." * * *

"Goldsboro, N. C., April 6th. The news comes to us that Richmond and Petersburg are captured after a desperate fight, with five hundred cannon and twenty-five thousand prisoners. The news brings great cheering from the soldiers of Sherman's army. Regiment after regiment, company after company send up their shouts of joy and the camps and woods ring with one joyous acclaim. * * * Our boys expect peace very soon and feel very happy—their enthusiasm is unbounded." * * *

"Goldsboro, N. C., April 8th. An application I made for a furlough on the 5th came back this morning disapproved by Major General Slocum, it being approved by all officers below him, including Davis. I took the matter in hand and went to Gen. Slocum in person and stated the case to him, that I had never had a leave of absence since enlisting near four years ago. He listened very attentively, asked a few questions and said he would act again on it in a short time if I would leave it with Major Deckard at the office. I was assured tonight that they had granted me 30 days' leave of absence with orders to report to Fort Snelling. There is a great jubilee in camp this evening on account of pent-up enthusiasm over our late and glorious victories. Rockets are sent up in all directions. * * * The 2nd Minnesota boys are dancing out on the parade ground and all seems merry as a marriage-bell." * * *

"New Burn, N. C., April 9th. My leave of absence came back this morning approved for 30 days with orders to report at Fort Snelling at the expiration. The army is in readiness to move. The cavalry moved out today and the 23d Corps is moving up today from guarding railroad.

I left Goldsboro on the 5 o'clock p. m. train passing through Kingston and arrived at New Burn at 10 p. m. The indications are that the army will move on to Raleigh and the railroad be repaired." * * *

"Norfolk, Va., April 12th. Stayed at New Burn all day the 10th, and received seven months pay of a paymaster there and could not get a boat until 10 a. m. the 11th, when in came Lieut. Graham of the 4th Minnesota. We took passage in the little steamer 'Ulysses' for Fort Monroe. Took the inside route and passed Roanoke Island at 12 last night when we learned the news of Lee's surrender to General Grant. A dispatch boat has been sent to carry the intelligence to General Sherman. This morning we changed boats at the mouth of the canal and took the little boat "Gazelle" and came through a narrow passage to Norfolk where we arrived at 3 p. m. just as the Fort Monroe boat had left, and we put up at the Atlantic Hotel and roamed all about town until bedtime." * * *

"The news of Lee's surrender is the main topic. President Lincoln has made a visit to Richmond and occupied the rebel traitor Davis' mansion. Gen. Grant only required the rebels to give their parole, not to take up arms against the United States, allowing the officers to retain their side arms and private property, horses, etc." * * *

"Washington, D. C., April 14th, 1865. Left Norfolk at 6 a. m. on the 13th, and came to Fort Monroe where we had to stop until 4 p. m., when we took the steamer "James Brady" for Washington and arrived here at 6 this morning. Here Lieut. Graham and myself have stopped at the St. Charles Hotel and have visited the Capitol and other government buildings. Today two papers announce that President Lincoln, wife and Gen. Grant will occupy the State Box at Ford's Theater tonight. Left on the 6 o'clock train for New York. Gen. Grant and wife came on same train to some point in New Jersey."

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION—A FUR- LOUGH -HOME AFTER 11 YEARS ABSENCE.

"New York, April 15th, 1865. On our arrival in the city at 6 this morning the sad news of the assassination of President Lincoln is announced. The intelligence fell like a pall upon the whole community. The people have lost a great and good man. This act of murdering our chief magistrate fairly unmasks the spirit of this wicked rebellion. I attended a meeting in Wall Street where a mass of citizens had gathered to hear speeches from such men as Gen. Butler, Gen. Garfield, Gen. Dick, Daniel S. Dickenson, Ex-Gov. Pierpont, Gen. King and others. All were at a fever heat and but a word of encouragement the crowd would have gone and destroyed the World's office, one of the bitterest copper-head papers in the United States. The speeches of these great men while denouncing the acts of the secession element, advised tolerance. I remember one expression made by Gen. Garfield that struck me as sound. He said that the only way to eradicate secession was to dig it up by the roots and burn up the seed." * * *

"Cambridge Port, Mass., April 16th. Left New York last evening at 8 o'clock and arrived in Boston early this morning. Took breakfast at the Parker House then came out to Uncle Lewis Swetts in Cambridge Port. Boston is dressed deep in mourning for the loss of our chief magistrate." * * *

"Hartford, Me., April 19th, 1865. Left Buckfield after dinner and came to father's in Hartford, from which place I have been absent eleven years and thirteen days. Father did not know me until told." * * *

"April 22. Stayed at father's last night and today visited Silas Barrell, Deacon Barrell and Alden and Isaac Richardson where I took dinner." * * *

"Monday, April 24. Stayed with brother Lewis last night and came to father's this morning and from there visited Uncle Jonathan Holmes' folks where I took dinner, and from there to Uncle Hopestill Bisbee's and back, making a call on the Holmeses and Martha Jane Osgood and back to father's." * * *

"April 25. Went around over the old farm this forenoon where I worked and lived until I was nineteen years old. Everything looks as familiar as though I had been gone only a week." * * *

"Paris, April 26. Went to father's this morning and he brought me over here to sister Emelies', Lewis has gone up to Milton Plantation. Found the Child's family of one girl and six boys." * * *

"Milton Plantation, April 27. Left Lew Childs' this morning, got here about 1 p. m. Took dinner with Mark Richardson. He has married since I saw him. Found Huldah and family with three little girls. Bradbury has gone to Hartford." * * *

"Went up to Canton and visited Uncle Freeman Read's family where my dear paternal grandmother lives. She is ninety years old and was much overcome to see me. Have had many pleasant and enjoyable visits with relatives and friends of my boyhood days. Uncle Wm. Swett and Aunt "Amay" was my last Maine visit at South Paris from where I returned to Boston, Cambridge Port and Greenfield, Mass., where I visited G. D. Richardson and family where my brother-in-law Joseph Richardson is selling fruit trees and his sister Jennie, a favorite schoolmate, is living. G. D. and family have done all they could to make my stay pleasant and I shall long remember my pleasant visit at Springfield. Left G. at 4 p. m. for Rochester, N. Y." * * *

"Rochester, N. Y., May 5th, 1865. Took sleeping car at Albany last night and arrived at Rochester about 8 a. m. Took a hack for Brighton where I arrived at sister Lydia Richardson's about noon." * * *

"Sunday, May 7th. Have passed this Sunday at sister Lydia's. Called at Mr. Caples and went up to James Cobb's. Everything looks fragrant around Brighton. Trees in blossom and all is springlike." * * *

"Gen. Johnson's army has surrendered to Gen. Sherman at Raleigh, N. C., the last of the rebel outfit. It was their last 'ditch' that they have been threatening. There is much surprise expressed that Gen. Sherman should allow Johnson's army to surrender on same terms that Grant gave to Lee. President Johnson has shown that he is determined to have the conspirators of this rebellion punished."

CLOSING OF THE WAR.

"Fort Snelling, Minn., May 27th, 1865. Arrived here today after visiting Glencoe, McLeod County, my adopted Minnesota home, from where I enlisted in 1861 in Co. K, Second Regiment, Minnesota Volunteer Infantry and reported to Col. Morgan for orders to go to my regiment, which I obtained to my satisfaction. The old Fort, the place of our rendezvous in 1861, now seems lonely to me." * * *

"St. Paul, May 30. Visited Minneapolis and St. Anthony yesterday and day before, and came down on the train yesterday. The three past days have been very hot. I shall take the boat today for Prairie du Chien at six o'clock this afternoon. I have a deserter, a prisoner to take back to the First Minnesota, near Washington. It is reported that Sherman's army is coming West." * * *

"Washington, D. C., June 4, 1865. Turned over my prisoner last night to Col. Downey of the 1st Minnesota. Found some of my old comrades of the 2nd Minnesota, who now belong to the 1st Minnesota, Corporals Wallingford, Hadley and Dodge are of the number. Stayed last night with Captain Hadley in the camp of the 1st Minnesota and came to the city in the forenoon and took dinner at Willard's with an old schoolmate, Hiram B. Berry, after which we took a walk about the White House grounds. Mr. Berry is superintendent of all the telegraph lines entering Washington. Came up to the regiment towards night and found them camped two miles northeast of the city." * * *

"Camp near Washington, June 7, 1865. The Army of the Potomac lays in camp on the Virginia side of the Potomac and the troops whose time is out before Oct. 1st, are being sent home. The western troops, generally Sherman's old army, is being sent to Louisville, Ky., to await further orders. The 15th Corps has already gone to Louisville and the rest of us are laying about." * * *

"Camp of 23d Missouri, June 5th. I have been detailed to take charge of Co. D, 23d Missouri, and have relieved Lieut. Lune of the 17th Ohio. There are only four companies of the battalion and Captain Thomas G. Scott of the 2nd Minnesota, is in command. Lieutenants Gaskell, Kalder, Dickey and myself, all of the 2nd, are assigned to command the companies. Today we have receipted for ordinance stores, camp and garrison equipment, etc. This afternoon I went to the city and visited the Smithsonian Institute and Patent office." * * *

"June 9th. I had to take down a squad of 114 men of the 23d Missouri today to get them mustered out of service, they having served nearly their full time. Got through about 1 o'clock. Gaskel, Dickey and Kalder are off to town today." * * *

"Camp of 2nd Minnesota, July 9th. I have been returned from duty with the 23d Missouri and returned to my old company. Most of the companies are making out payrolls for final muster out. The 10th, we have been busy all day on our muster rolls and until 12 o'clock at night. Have them nearly finished. We got the names checked by the mustering officers and only a few to put on in the morning."

"July 11th. Took our rolls up, had them examined, signed and accepted." * * *

"Near Louisville, Ky., July 12. A presentation of a beautiful watch by the command of the 3d division to Gen. Beard, its commander. * * * Gen. Bishop made the presentation speech, and a good one. Gen. Beard in answer made some very appropriate remarks, ending by proposing the health of that old hero, Gen. George H. Thomas, the noblest Roman of them all. Punch and ale was then passed around when Gen. Jeff. C. Davis was called out. We returned to our quarters happily pleased." * * *

"July 12th. Broke camp at 7 a. m. and everything packed and in readiness and took up our line of march for home. In going to the city we passed Gen. Davis' headquarters, where we halted and presented arms. The General came out and addressed us substantially as follows: "Officers and soldiers of the Second Minnesota; I thank you for this kind visit this morning. In parting with you I feel that I am parting with one of the best regiments of the whole army. No regiment bears a better record. Your state ought to be proud of you for your discipline, gentlemanly and soldierly conduct, bravery on every field you have been called upon to act could not be excelled and your country owes you everlasting honors." * * *

"We crossed the Ohio river about 8 a. m. to Jeffersonville and immediately got on board train and started for Chicago where we arrived at 6 p. m. next day."

THE WAR OVER—HOME AT LAST—A CITIZEN ONCE MORE.

"We stopped in Chicago all night and proceeded to the Mississippi river where we took the steamer McClelland at midnight of the 13th and arrived at Winona about 7 a. m. on the 14th. When the boat arrived within nine miles of St. Paul the boat tied up and laid until 8 a. m. so that we could not get to St. Paul before the citizens were ready to receive us. About 9 a. m. the whistle of our boat brought crowds of people to the levee and a salute was fired from the bank. A large flag was flying over the state house, where the ever hospitable hand of the ladies had prepared a sumptuous banquet for us. We were loudly greeted as we neared the shore but not a man can leave his post to meet a friend, even if years of time has separated them." * * *

"The order is to leave all knapsacks and baggage on board and march to state house, after which we take the boat at upper levee. We soon marched off the boat and formed along parallel with the river on Jackson Street. As we passed along our friends and acquaintances would seize us by the hands and we could not spare time to return the shake." * * *

"Formed in column of platoons after getting into Jackson Street, turned up Third Street and marched to the Capitol, escorted by two brass bands—besides ours—the firemen of St. Paul and old discharged members of the 2nd Minnesota. As we passed along the street we were applauded by cheering, clapping of hands and bouquets of flowers were showered on certain favored ones. After reaching the Capitol we formed in column by division to the right and left of the walk to the main door. The windows of the building were filled with gorgeously dressed ladies while the veranda was occupied by City and State authorities. Mayor Prince of St. Paul made a welcome speech in behalf of St. Paul, and Gov. Miller in behalf of the state, after which we were escorted to the bountifully laden tables waited upon by the ladies. Each company with its officers occupied a table."

* * *

"After all the ceremonies we bade the City of St. Paul an everlasting adieu as a regiment and soon embarked at the upper landing and was soon landed at Fort Snelling where we went into camp half a mile above the fort on the Minneapolis road. Brevet Brigadier General Bishop made us many sensible remarks before we broke ranks and our discipline is to be maintained while we lie here, which will be several days before we get our pay rolls examined and paid off." * * *

"Camp near Fort Snelling, July 20th, 1865. The rolls are nearly ready to pay off and tomorrow we expect to be private citizens of the United States once more." * * *

"St. Paul, Minn., July 23d. Came to the city last evening with many more of the boys and stopped at the Merchants' Hotel. Today have been paid off by Paymaster Smith, to the 18th, when our pay stops. We were furnished our discharge and we are again citizens of these United States."
* * *

"Many of the old 2nd boys are about town today taking their final parting and leaving for home, those that have a home, for one I have not. It is with sadness that we break up the association of our happy family that have been brothers together through four years of war and have learned one another to be true friends in times of need. Good-bye to my diary or rather diaries composed of five books, titled as follows: 1st, from Lebanon, Ky., Jan. 1st, 1862 to Triune, Tenn., May 31, 1862. No. 2, from Louisville, Ky., Oct. 1, 1862, to Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 1, 1863. No. 3, from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Atlanta, Ga. No. 4, from Kingston, Ga., Nov. 14, 1864 to Fayetteville, N. C., March 14th, 1865. No. 5, from Goldsboro, N. C., April 1, 1865, to Fort Snelling, Minn., July 22, 1865.

CIVIL WAR—ARMY RECORD.

1105 (B) 1880.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, D. C., March 3, 1880.

Statement of the Military services of Axel H. Reed.

Axel H. Reed was enrolled Aug. 5, 1861, at Fort Snelling, Minnesota; mustered into service September 12, 1861, as Sergeant, Company K, 2nd Minnesota. Volunteered to serve three years and appointed 1st Sergeant same Company in May 1862. He participated in the battles, sieges and campaigns in which the regiment was engaged, and was severely wounded at the battle of Mission Ridge, November 25th, 1863, which resulted in the loss of his right arm. Sergeant Reed returned to duty from hospital April 13th, 1864, was appointed Sergeant Major of the regiment to date from June 22nd, mustered in as 2nd Lieutenant, same company, to date August 9th, 1864, and as 1st Lieutenant same company to date, February 15th, 1865." * * *

"The rolls for * * * May and June reports him as on detached service commanding 23rd Missouri Volunteers."

"He was mustered out of service as 1st Lieutenant with his company July 11th, 1865, at Louisville, Kentucky. Copies of regimental reports which favorably mention Lieutenant Reed for gallant and meritorious conduct are hereunto appended."

(Signed) E. D. Townsend, Adjutant General.

"Brig. Gen. J. M. Brannan, commanding 3rd division 14th A. C., requests that Sergeant A. H. Reed, Co. K, 2nd Minnesota Volunteers, be released from arrest and charges preferred against him be withdrawn."

"Headquarters 14th Army Corps, Department of the Cumberland,
Chattanooga, Sept. 28th, 1863.

In consideration of the gallant conduct of Sergt. A. H. Reed, Co. K, 2nd Minnesota Volunteers, during the engagement of the 19th and 20th of September, and the recommendation of Brig. Gen. Brannan, commanding 3rd division, the charges and specifications preferred against him for publishing an anonymous communication in the Nashville Union, are directed to be withdrawn. Sergt. Reed, Co. K, 2nd Minnesota Volunteers, will be released from arrest and returned to duty."

By command of Maj. Gen. Thomas,
A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

"Headquarters 2nd regiment Minnesota Volunteers, Chattanooga, Tenn.,
Dec. 10, 1863.

Captain J. R. Beatty, A. A. A. G. 2nd Brig., 3rd Div. 14th A. C.

Captain: The purpose of placing on record the names of officers and men of my regiment, who by gallant and meritorious conduct under fire during the assault on Mission Ridge on the 25th, ultimo, have entitled themselves to special mention. I respectfully submit the following report as supplementary to the General Report already on file in your office.

"1st Sergeant A. H. Reed commanded his company (K) during the engagement, behaving with marked coolness and courage. He was severely wounded near the close of the fight on the Ridge."

"I am, Captain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

(Signed) "J. W. Bishop, Lt. Col. Com. 2nd Minn. Vols."

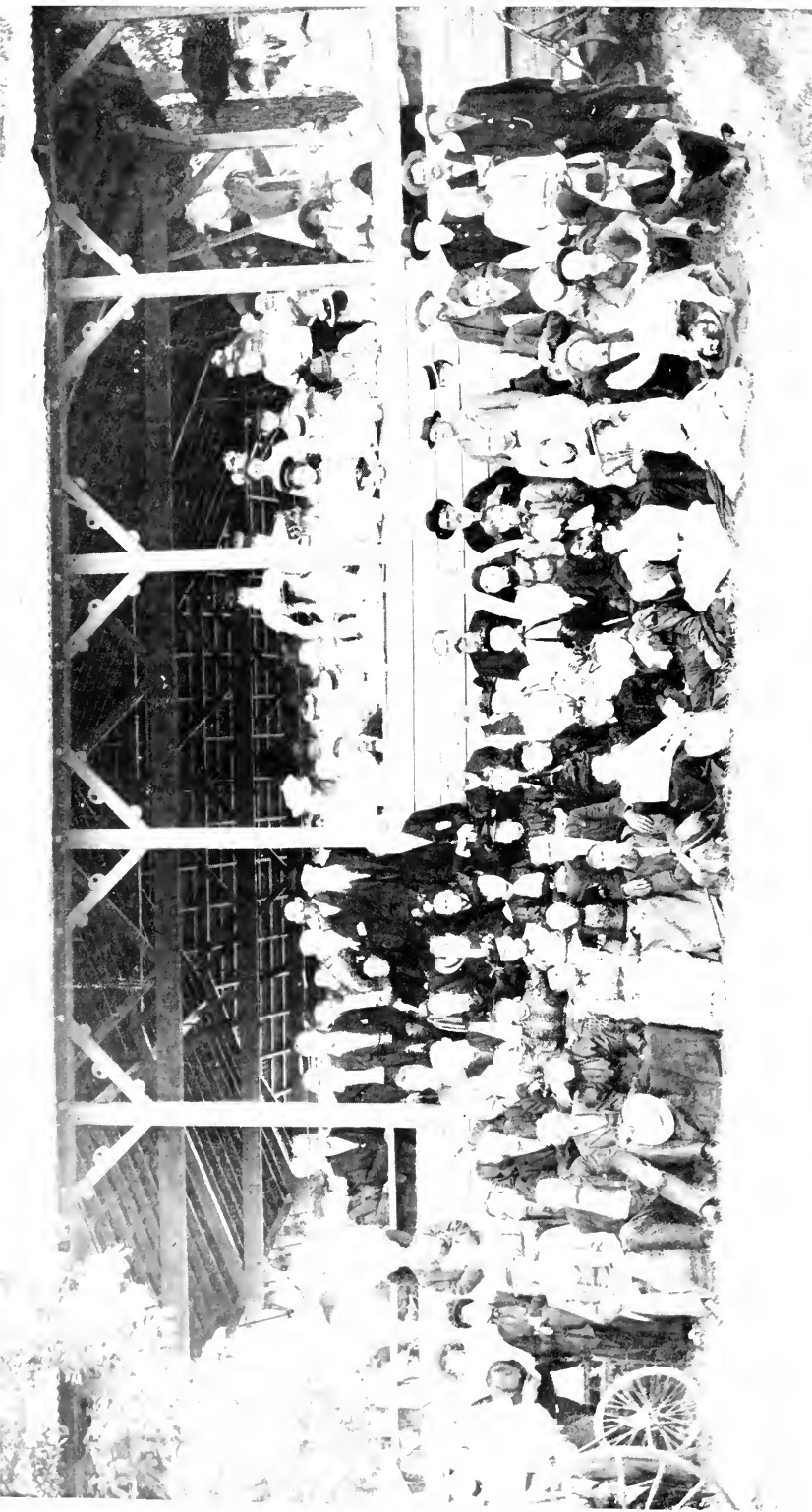
(Copy) "Subject Medal of Honor. WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., March 22, 1898. File No. R. & P. 450203.

Mr. Axel H. Reed, No. 238 North Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.

Sir: You are hereby notified that by direction of the President, and under the provisions of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, providing for the presentation of medals of honor to such officers, non-commissioned officers and privates as have most distinguished themselves in action, a CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR has this day been presented to you for MOST DISTINGUISHED GALLANTRY IN ACTION, the following being a statement of the particular service, viz: At Chickamauga, Ga., September 19, 1863, this officer, then a sergeant in Company K, 2nd Minnesota Volunteers, was in arrest for a breach of discipline. When the action opened he left his place in rear voluntarily and went unarmed to the line of battle, secured a musket and equipment of a wounded soldier participated in the two days' battle, and in recognition of his distinguished gallantry was released from arrest and restored to duty by the special order of General Thomas. On November 25th he was wounded at Mission Ridge and as a result suffered amputation of an arm. After recovery from this wound he declined a discharge for disability which was offered him, and served during the remainder of the war, participating in the Savannah and Carolina campaigns."

"This Medal will be forwarded to you by registered mail, as soon as it shall have been engraved."

(Signed) "Respectfully, R. A. Alger, Sec. of War."



GROUP OF OLD SETTLERS OF MCLEOD CO., MINN., CELEBRATING THE 50th ANNIVERSARY OF THE SETTLEMENT OF GLENCOE AND MCLEOD COUNTY

Among them are Joseph Richardson, Mrs. Lydia Richardson, H. Wasdworth, F. E. Ford, Jerry Nobles, Wm. Armstrong, A. H. Reed, Geo. Coon, Jacob Koons, John Davis, Frank Withee, Frank Morrison, J. Dancek, Wm. Johnson, R. McClelland, Joel P. Hatwale, B. F. Corson, Mrs. J. C. Appleton, Mrs. Jane Grant, Mrs. F. E. Ford, Mrs. A. H. Rouse, Mrs. F. B. Deane, Thomas Hankerson, Mrs. B. F. Buck, Mrs. M. Thoeny, Henry Buck, Alex. Grant, Henry and Orlando Simons and many others.



